FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 199 *12 October 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISAMAMENT

Commentary Continues on Brezhnev Disarmament Proposals	BB 1
Hungary on Brezezinski Response [Ipper]	BB 1
Hungarian Paper on Proposals [Vajda in NEPSZABADSAG 9 Oct]	BB 1
CSSR Paper on 'Peace Initiatives' [RUDE PRAVO 8 Oct]	BB 3
Bulgarian Party Daily Comment [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 Oct]	BB 6

ALBANIA

Foreign Trade Minister Returns From Turkey, Iraq	B 1
Lleshi Receives New Portuguese Ambassador	B 1
Activities Mark Celebration of Stalin's Centenary	B 1
Briefs: Youth Delegation to Canada; Ecuadorian Delegation's Visit; GDR Embassy Reception; Ambassador to Finland	B 1

BULGARIA

Bozhinov-Led Delegation Returns From USSR 11 October	C 1
PDPY's Isma'il Holds Ceremony at Dimitrov Mausoleum	C 1
Mikhaylov-Led BCP Delegation Departs for Aden	C 1
Lukanov Holds Economic Talks in Athens	C 1
Return From Greece	C 2
Takov-Led Delegation Arrives in Angola From Mozambique	C 2
International Journalists' Seminar on Palestine Ends	C 2
Zhivkov Receives Swiss Businessman 10 October	C 3
Further Reportage on Todorov Visit in Pernik Okrug	C 3
Production Plant Visit	C 3
Okrug Committee Session	C 3
Dzhurov Awards Officers at Military School	C 4
Briefs: USSR Cultural Delegation's Visit; Soviet Film Delegation; Protocol With France	C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Castro's Safety in New York Threatened by Cuban Emigrants	D 1
Carter's TV Speech on Cuba 'Full of Inconsistencies' [Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 3 Oct]	D 1
Hoffmann Meets With Bulgarian TV Delegation in Prague	D 3
Protocol Signed	D 3
Husak, Jakes, Haman Receive MSZMP's Borbely	D 3
Indra Receives New Hungarian Ambassador in Prague	D 4
Jakes Returns From Working Visit to Poland	D 4
Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on Anniversary [RUDE PRAVO 6 Oct]	D 4
Husak, Strougal Send Greetings to Jaroszewicz	D 5
Rohlicek, Simon Return From Moscow CEMA Meeting	D 6
Peace Council Delegation Leaves for Mongolia	D 6
TU Delegation Led by Hoffmann Returns From MPR, DPRK	D 6
Kabrhelova Receives Vietnamese Women's Delegation	D 6

Further Reportage on Indra Visit to Austria D 6
Embassy Reception D 6
Indra Interview D 7
Austria Should Be More 'Cautious' in Treatment of Kohout D 7
[Bonko in SMENA 10 Oct]
Commentator Discusses Withdrawal of Kohout's Citizenship D 8
[Dolezal in Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Oct]
CTK Reports Plans for Nuclear Energy Production D 9
Chamber of People Discussion on Energy Reported D 10
Strougal in Attendance D 10
Economies in Fuel, Energy Usage D 11
Kempny Tells of Need To Exploit Science D 11
Defense Minister Issues Order of Day on Army Anniversary D 11
Polednik Addresses Federal Assembly's Club of Communist Deputies D 12
Reportage on TU Council Plenary Session D 12
Polednik Address D 12
Hoffmann Closing Speech D 13
More on Hoffmann Speech D 13
Briefs: Symposium on Supply, Storage; Danube Navigation; D 13
Corn Harvest

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Talks With Vietnam's General Giap E 1
Zambian Party-State Delegation Arrives in Berlin [Lusaka] E 1
1980 Trade Protocol Signed With Cuba E 1
Official Receives Libyan Friendship Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct] E 2
Friendship Delegation Completes Visit to Iraq [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct] E 2
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Carries MPR Anniversary Greetings [7 Oct] E 2
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports on Economic Talks With Italy [3 Oct] E 3
FDJ Signs Friendship Agreement With Austrian Counterpart E 4
Fischer Writes in Periodical About Intra-German Ties E 4
[DPA, DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK]
Dissident Prisoners Released During Amnesty E 4
Release to West [DPA] E 4
Releases in Berlin E 5
Dissident Havemann's Theses on GDR Anniversary Published E 5
FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Article [3 Oct] E 5
DER SPIEGEL Interview [8 Oct] E 8
Writer Schneider Permitted To Visit FRG [DPA] E 9
Authorities Arrest 'Lampl Gang' Members E 9
'Agent' Arrested [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Oct] E 9
Further Arrests [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Oct] E 10
Authorities Detain FRG Transit Abusers E 10
28 September Action [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Oct] E 10
Further Detention [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct] E 10
Authorities Return Runaway West Berlin Children [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 4 Oct] E 10
Provocation on State Border Reported [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Oct] E 11
Sindermann Addresses People's Chamber Presidium E 11

HUNGARY

Kadar, Others Receive Warsaw Pact Commander Kulikov F 1
11 October Departure F 1
Foreign Trade Minister Veress Returns From Talks in Belgrade F 1
Deputy Premier Aczel Receives President of Bosnia-Hercegovina F 1

Communique Issued on Visit by Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 9 Oct]
Vietnamese Military Delegation Arrives 4 October [NEPSZABADSAG 5 Oct] F 4
Prices Paid to Agricultural Producers To Rise 1 January F 4
Candidate Cosmonauts Complete Theoretical Training in USSR F 4
[NEPSZABADSAG 22 Sep]
Briefs: Infectious Hepatitis Cases F 4

POLAND

Gierek Chairs Discussion on Guidelines for Eighth PZPR Congress G 1
Army Day Celebrations Begin in Warsaw G 1
Jaruzelski Presentation of Awards G 1
Gierek, Jablonski at Ceremony G 1
33 Miners Killed in Bytom Coal Mine Accident G 2
Grudzien, Others Present at Rescue G 2
Commentator Calls for Conservation, Rational Use of Energy G 2
[Bilski in TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Oct]
Briefs: MSZMP Consultative Group Visits; MSZMP Education Delegation Activities G 3

ROMANIA

Reportage on Japanese Crown Prince Akihito's Visit H 1
8 October Activities [KYODO] H 1
Ceausescu Toast at Luncheon [SCINTEIA 9 Oct] H 1
Crown Prince's Toast H 2
Reportage on FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's Visit H 3
Arrival in Bucharest H 3
Talks With Andrei H 3
11 October Dinner H 3
FRG Television Interviews Ceausescu 11 October [Mainz ZDF] H 3
Verdet Gives Dinner for New Zealand Prime Minister Muldoon H 5
[SCINTEIA 9 Oct]
Andrei Receives Italian Foreign Trade Minister H 5
Jordanian Prime Minister Receives Minister Stanescu H 6
AGERPRES Reviews Economic Relations With U.S. H 6
AGERPRES Reports SCINTEIA Comments on Hegemony H 6
AGERPRES on Romania's International Cooperation in Energy H 8
Regional Economic Development Draft Program Released H 9
AGERPRES Reviews Merchant Fleet, Shipbuilding H 12
Briefs: Joint Commission With Austria; Collaboration Program With Libya H 12

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Visit of Italian President Pertini I 1
11 October Arrival I 1
11 October Dinner I 1
Tito Dinner Speech I 2
TANJUG Reports on SAWPY Nonalined Conference Session I 4
Nonalined States End Talks in Herceg Novi on Role of TV I 7
Zarkovic Speaks on Nonalined Meeting to JNA Club I 8
Romanian Government Official Ends Visit I 8
Economic Cooperation With FRG Discussed I 9
Croatian President Blazevic Ends Visit to FRG I 9

Kolisevski Talks With Mexican Foreign Minister I 10
Foreign Trade Minister Rotar Leaves for Talks in Albania I 10
Veterans Leader Scores Bulgaria Over Macedonia I 10
Federal Executive Council Holds Session on Economy I 12
Serbia Announces Measures To Save Energy I 13
Bilic Discusses Defense With Croat SAWP Officials I 13

COMMENTARY CONTINUES ON BREZHNEV DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Hungary on Brzezinski Response

LD110140 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following President Carter and Vice President Mondale, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security advisor, has now commented on the latest Soviet initiative to reduce armed forces in Europe. Peter Ipper with a comment from the newsroom:

President Carter was careful to pay attention to diplomatic nuances. He said that the Soviet initiative needed careful study, although he added that the United States intended to go ahead with its plans concerning the modernization of the NATO forces. Vice President Mondale was less diplomatic than Mr Carter, while Mr Brzezinski struck what can be described as a militant tone. At the Washington session of NATO Mr Brzezinski, President Carter's national security advisor, used President Brezhnev's announcement of a unilateral cutback in Soviet troops and arms as an occasion to launch a remarkable militant anti-Soviet attack.

Mr Brzezinski went as far as to use what can be described as blackmail, this time not against the Soviet Union but against America's allies, the governments of the NATO countries. He demanded that in December the NATO ministers should endorse the plan concerning an expansion of nuclear forces in Europe and agree to the deployment of new types of rockets systems. The NATO governments, Mr Brzezinski said, must pay a political price for their security.

The warning addressed to Washington's allies was very clear because several NATO countries are reluctant to pay such a political price. They are still hesitant about the deployment of new nuclear weapons on their territory and their doubts have now been strengthened by the [word indistinct] Soviet initiative, announced by President Brezhnev in Berlin. And with regard to the American response it is indeed very strange that a peaceful Soviet initiative, intended as a confidence-building proposal, has led to another hysterical anti-Soviet campaign in the United States. The loudest are those with an interest in the arms race who try to convince an allegedly credulous general public and those politicians who are naive enough to believe that the Soviet Union continues to be a threat to their security.

However, the truth is that many people in Europe believe that the Soviet initiative could be the spark needed for progress at the Vienna arms reduction talks and instead of opening up a new stage in the arms race by deploying new types of weapons, such an initiative should be followed up. Quite obviously the new anti-Soviet campaign is (?addressed) against this conviction.

Hungarian Paper on Proposals

AU110909 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "The Berlin Proposals"]

[Text] The speech by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev at the Berlin jubilee festivity lasted only 20 minutes, but it immediately became the focal point of international attention. The reason why is not difficult to understand.

Above all, it has not often happened in the annals of diplomacy that a country unilaterally reduces its own forces at a time of negotiations. This is what the Soviet Union has now done: Following consultations with its allies, it has decided to reduce the strength of Soviet troops stationed in central Europe. In the next 12 months it will withdraw a total of 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other military technology from GDR territory. At the same time the CPSU General Secretary has called upon the NATO countries' governments: "Let them appropriately appreciate the socialist countries' initiative and follow our good example."

For Substantive Negotiations

The forum at which the NATO countries could follow this initiative is at hand: The Vienna Hofburg, where negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been in progress--or rather marking time--for years. At these talks the socialist countries have submitted a series of proposals that are not aimed at any unilateral advantages and make far-reaching allowances for any conceivable security consideration of the other side. Unfortunately, to this day the NATO countries have been evading a substantive discussion with reference to contrary figures on personnel and speaking of a "Soviet superiority in rumerical troop strength and tanks." (Recently, noteworthy exposures came to light even in the middle-class Western press about the lack of scruples of those who use this argument. For instance, DER STERN has said that the method used by intelligence organs which evaluate satellite pictures--which are treated as strictly secret--to show a "superiority' of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact regarding tanks in Europe is to record increases but deliberately ignore reductions and discardings. Even World War II military vehicles are included in the "stock of Soviet tanks" cited by them...)

Right up to now their claim of such superiority was a specious one, since the figures submitted by the two sides in Vienna reveal an approximate parity of forces. Following the present Soviet step--which applies precisely to the size of ground troops and the number of tanks--it will be even more difficult than heretofore to obstruct the talks.

In central Europe, tank and troop superiority is the "magic word" for being threatened, while regarding Europe as a whole, fomenting fear over medium-range Soviet missiles is being used to torpedo disarmament efforts. The phases of an entire campaign to develop a false awareness have been discernible in recent months. In the first phase, "reliable intelligence information" surfaced about the Soviet Union increasing the number of its medium-range missiles. An entire theoretical system was based on this in the second phase: It is alleged that these missiles change the equilibrium in Europe in favor of the Warsaw Pact. The Pentagon presents it this way: SALT II, which creates a global equilibrium, can only be approved if the upset regional equilibrium is restored in Europe at the same time. The third phase consisted of specific proposals, also from the Pentagon: Over 500 missiles of a greater range than heretofore, aimed against Soviet territories, should be deployed in Western Europe.

Who Upsets The Equilibrium?

On these issues also Leonid Brezhnev's speech was composed with a clear logic and in an unmistakable manner: "As chairman of the National Defense Council of the Soviet Union, I can state with complete firmness: For 10 years, we have not increased the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union, by a single missile or by a single plane. On the contrary, we have somewhat reduced the quantity of medium-range missile launchers, and the yield of the nuclear charges of these missiles."

In other words: It is not the Soviet Union that is upsetting the balance of power in Europe, but those who are preparing to take this step, fraught with serious consequences, and intend to put NATO's seal of approval on the Pentagon's proposals before the end of the year. In spite of this, the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce the number of its own missiles, but only then, of course, if additional new medium-range nuclear weapons are not deployed in West Europe. Following the adoption of this Soviet position, great responsibility devolves on the leaders of countries on whose territory new U.S. nuclear missiles are intended to be deployed. According to plans thus far, a large portion of these missiles would be deployed on FRG territory, this shows that under the circumstances, a great deal depends in particular on the position adopted by FRG leaders.

A Specific and Bold Position

The top-level Soviet statement is characterized by concreteness, boldness, calmness and reality. Together with its allies, the Soviet Union trusts that through joint action, European and universal security can be further strengthened. At the same time it is obliged to call attention to endeavors in the opposite direction which have considerably increased lately: Factors that avail themselves of any absurd and trumped-up pretext--as the fiction of the "Soviet brigade"--to frustrate disarmament efforts have become more active. Intertwined, highly powerful profit and political interests and mighty manipulation apparatuses are behind these endeavors. Taking the initiative, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are struggling against these on a broad front. The proposals first made in the Berlin speech and the previous proposals confirmed on the same occasion--such as reducing the size of personnel participating in maneuvers and convening an all-European conference--constitute a consistent entity, based on the principle of equal security, and are aimed at developing an international atmosphere in which the SALT process and the work of other arms limitation forums may also be speeded up.

Today we realize more clearly than ever before that the life of future generations will be fundamentally influenced by the question of whether it is possible to restrain the arms race in the coming years. Thus, the stake is enormous. And the consolidation of universal security will depend to a considerable extent on the power of international public opinion and the effectiveness of the public pressure exerted on NATO government circles as well. Let us hope that ultimately the response of the NATO countries will be a positive and constructive one, since detente can only be achieved through collective effort; the good intentions and unilateral steps of one side alone do not suffice to make it prevail.

CSSR Paper on 'Peace Initiatives'

AU101438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "On the Leninist Path"]

[Text] It is symbolic that a new peace appeal has resounded from Berlin, the capital of the GDR, a socialist country that has so notably contributed to consolidating peace in Europe, on the occasion of its glorious 30th anniversary. It is an appeal that will undoubtedly be called historical by historiographers who will in future write the European Continent's history. In his festive address Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, proposed the implementation of steps that would not only improve the international atmosphere in Europe but would also decisively contribute to consolidating world peace.

In 1949, in the year when the GDR was established, the world was a completely different place from what it is now. The balance sheet spoken about by Comrade Brezhnev fills us with optimism and fulfills our conviction that the forces of peace and socialism are on the advance, that the workers class' historical task--to eliminate war from the life of mankind--is being successfully fulfilled. It was, after all, in 1949 when the cold war unleashed by the West against the socialist countries, which could have grown into a real war conflict, culminated. Today--and it is the USSR's historical merit--peace is firmer than ever before. This year the SALT II treaty was signed, a treaty that creates new conditions for disarmament steps also in spheres other than the sphere of strategic arms. Although the treaty still has to go through the complex ratification process in the U.S. Senate, it cannot be denied that its positive impact on international relations is already becoming apparent.

Every day the world spends more than $1 billion on armament. That is an enormous sum. The consumption of energy and raw materials for military ends is no less enormous. In a situation when the world has to solve complicated raw material and energy problems, gigantic quantities of crude oil, fissionable material and other raw materials are allocated to armament. Those in the West who are spending ever more billions on armament know very well, however, that only a fraction of the armament expenditures would resolve such a pressing problem as the malnutrition of children in capitalist and developing countries. They are aware of the data calculated by scientists that a single modern tank costs as much as the equipment of thousands of classrooms and that one F14 aircraft costs exactly the same as nine schools. For the price of a single Trident nuclear submarine it would even be possible to teach 16 million children for a whole year--in the developing countries there are hundreds of millions of illiterate people. Yes, the Western governments know all that and they even voted in the United Nations for this year to become the International Year of the Child but they are still releasing more and yet more billions for deadly weapons. Yet it would suffice to agree to the disarmament proposals of the socialist countries--proposals that have been on the negotiating table for a number of years--and the path to disarmament would be open. That is thus, in fact, the humanism the West likes to talk about so much.

There is, however, a true humanism, the humanism of the countries of real socialism, which are fighting for peace as a fundamental human right. The words of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev were imbued with profound humanism, with profound solicitude for the fate of mankind. He said that the dangerous plans to deploy new types of American nuclear arms on the territory of Western Europe, plans which aim at upsetting the existing balance of power, give rise to grave concern. The only consequence of such a step, which the states of the Warsaw Pact would have to counter with unavoidable measures, would be the deterioration of the international atmosphere.

No one in the West needs the American Pershing II missile and the cruise missile, which NATO strategists would like to deploy in the vicinity of the borders of the socialist countries, for their defense. Those are dangerous weapons that are to be targeted at our cities and our plants and to which innocent people are to fall victim. The dangerous plans of the Pentagon and the NATO headquarters must be foiled. We protest against them resolutely along with peace-loving people all over the world and demand emphatically: Away with the dangerous missile and nuclear arsenal in Western Europe!

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed in his speech in Berlin: The Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy, it does not harbor the intention of threatening any state of group of states and it never has. That is also why the number of medium-range nuclear carriers has not been increased in the European part of the USSR in the last 10 years and why no such weapons were deployed on the territory of any other state; neither have the number of medium-range bomber aircraft, launching installations or troops been increased. This is a fact. It is a cogent answer to those in the West who are disseminating the false assertion about a so-called Soviet military threat. They have again unmasked and proved to be well poisoners before the eyes of the whole world. The entire 62-year long history of the Soviet Union is inseparably linked with the struggle for peace and disarmament. In the very first document of the young Soviet power, in the peace decree, great Lenin outlined the strategy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the main features of the Leninist peace path, which the Soviet Union is consistently and persistently treading. It is a policy that has the support of all peace-loving mankind and which is the source of the enormous international authority the Soviet Union enjoys. If there is in our country, which has been the victim of two world wars in this century, already the second generation of children who were born in peace, then we realize whom we have to thank for it: The Soviet Union, its communist party and Comrade Brezhnev--this untiring fighter for peace and disarmament--personally.

In the spirit of the best traditions of the Leninist peace policy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev put forward new, immeasurably important peace proposals. Should they be accepted by the Western governments, the longterm efforts for military detente in Europe could then move from the dead end. The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe could then also be led to a fruitful conclusion. The Soviet Union has again shown that the path from the dead end to European disarmament leads via acts. It announced that it was unilaterally reducing the numerical strength of its troops in the GDR, the number of tanks and other arms. It is a magnanimous and far-reaching act, a step that is the expression of real, profound interest in reducing military tension. This step should be followed by a step of the other side, the NATO member-states. The forthcoming winter session of its supreme organs would be the most suitable occasion for this. Let the West demonstrate that its declarations about its interest in military detente are not mere words. Let it abandon its plans to deploy dangerous weapons in Western Europe.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has proposed a whole catalog of other important measures. They would result in consolidating confidence, which is--in the military sphere in particular--one of the prerequisites for health relations among states with different social systems. The time is ripe to negotiate these proposals at an all-European conference on the political level, which is the most authoritative forum. It is not only a topical but also a highly acute task because time does not stand still. The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives reconfirm that there is no peace-loving force in the world that would be more consistent than the Soviet Union, a socialist state that has been implementing, since its very foundation, the noble and revolutionary Leninist ideas of peace; ideas, which express the ancient longing of mankind to live in a world free of wars, in which work and not weapons would have the main say.

The Czechoslovak people know the price of peace and cherish it. They also cherish those who are untiring in their struggle for peace. We highly value the profoundly humanistic, principled viewpoints and far-reaching proposals of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They encourage us to wage, side by side with the USSR and the other socialist countries, an even more tenacious struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

Bulgarian Party Daily Comment

AU112100 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Strong Impetus to Detente"]

[Text] The essence of the remarkable and well-founded speech delivered by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the festive celebration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, can be described as a brilliant and concrete manifestation of the Soviet Union's peace-loving spirit and as a new impetus for the further successful development of the process of detente in international relations, as well as a remarkable example of the unchanging, constructive stand of the CPSU and of the Soviet state on the most topical and vitally important problems of our time.

The new, eloquent proof of the principle minded Leninist line, of the strong will and aspiration for peace of the Soviet Union and of its allies belonging to the socialist community were received with wide response throughout the world. The present, political situation forces statesmen and governments as well as political observers and various social strata to concentrate their attention on this remarkable peace-loving gesture. It was greeted with ardent approval throughout the world. This is because the new initiatives of the Soviet Union are in accordance with the most important and complicated question of our time: The question of how to promote military detente; how to unravel the tight knots of many international negotiations at various levels--negotiations connected with the preservation and strengthening of peace.

The concrete and effective proposals submitted by Comrade Brezhnev in Berlin have raised the struggle for peace to a qualitatively new level. They have contributed to creating realistic prerequisites for detente in the military sector. These peaceful proposals are undoubtedly the most important ones of this year and are in full accordance with the needs of all nations. They are in conformity with the activities of the Soviet UN delegation, with the work of the USSR and socialist countries' representatives at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, as well as with the work of their delegates to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and at other international forums. Along with these proposals a whole series of other proposals exist which express the objective trends in international political life; trends which point at the only correct method of struggle against the danger of a new war. With the prestige of a first Soviet party and state leader, with the prestige of chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Comrade Brezhnev clearly and unmistakably stated as follows: "In Europe, as well as in all other areas of the world, we wish for lasting peace. This is the basic trend of our policy, this is its backbone. This is the policy which we will constently and firmly conduct."

This policy, a consistent and constructive policy, is the real hope of mankind. It is the most important factor of progress and the main guarantee of peace.

Only a few days ago at the enthusiastic Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship rally in Hanoi, expressing the deep gratitude of peoples toward the Soviet Union, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in his speech: "Who is ardently propogating and implementing the cause of peace, detente, friendship and cooperation? The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. No one can question or disavow this fact! This is the historic truth."

This historic truth is confirmed by each step taken by the Soviet state in international affairs. This truth is most brilliantly confirmed by the new Soviet initiatives submitted upon agreement with GDR government and after consultations within the Warsaw Pact framework, envisaging the unilateral reduction of the number of Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe in the next 12 months. Declaring that the number of Soviet medium range nuclear arms carriers has not been increased within the last 10 years, but on the contrary, that the yield and number of nuclear warheads have been reduced, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev declared the Soviet Union's readiness--if the West shows any good will--to reduce the number of nuclear medium-range weapons, which are situated in the Western territories of the Soviet Union.

Everyone is aware that the importance of these proposals has no propaganda character, because they are really linked to the peoples' vital interests. It was apparent from the first reactions to this historic speech in the world press that working people in the capitalist countries consider the new Soviet initiatives as a concrete and real opportunity for resolving the vital problems as regards the reduction of military expenditures and the allocation of tremendous financial means to social needs.

The new constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union which represent an important stage in the implementation of the program of the 25th CPSU Congress, are backed by the entire socialist society. This was once more confirmed during the Berlin celebrations which became a brilliant expression of the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries and of their joint actions.

Historical development in Europe and throughout the world following World War II revealed the growing power and influence of real socialism which is the main force of progress in our epoch and the basic guarantee of peace. Stressing this fact, Comrade Brezhnev stated as follows in his speech: "Socialist internationalism is the political and moral force which enables us to win many victories in the struggle for peace and social progress." The new peace initiative, is also a result of socialist internationalism and of its invincible strength.

It is now up to the West to make the next move. The answer of the Western countries to the new Soviet proposals and initiatives will show whether they are ready to take into consideration the peoples' vital interests and whether the realistic approach and the understanding of the great responsibility they are bearing for mankind's future will prevail among their ruling circles.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM TURKEY, IRAQ

AU111230 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 11 (ATA)--The government trade delegation of the P.S.R. of Albania headed by the minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Nedin Hoxha, returned home from the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Turkey.

LLESHI RECEIVES NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR

AU052120 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the People's Assembly today, Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Alvaro Manuel Soares Guerra, Portuguese ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The ceremony was attended by Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Reiz Malile, deputy foreign minister; Murat Andoni, director of the Third Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Ministry.

ACTIVITIES MARK CELEBRATION OF STALIN'S CENTENARY

AU052040 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Implementing the decisions adopted by the AWP Central Committee to celebrate J.V. Stalin's centenary, various activities are taking place throughout the country. Through lectures, discussions and other activities, the working masses are becoming better acquainted with the life and deeds of this great Marxist-Leninist thinker and revolutionary, who was a loyal collaborator to and successor of Lenin, and a close and dear friend of the Albanian people.

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO CANADA--At the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth of Canada (Marxist-Leninist), a delegation of the Union of Working Youth of Albania left today for Canada, where it will participate in the second national youth festival which will take place in Toronto. The delegation is led by Etemije Zeneli, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU]

ECUADORIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, a delegation of the Federation of University Students of Ecuador, arrived today in Albania. The delegation was welcomed at Rinas Airport by Muharrem Xhafa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU]

GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, the charge d'affaires of the GDR embassy in Albania gave a reception last night. Attending were Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other invitees. Also present were heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Dhimiter Lamani, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Finland, presented his credentials to President Kekkonen on 6 October. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU]

BOZHINOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR 11 OCTOBER

AU111153 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 11 October the Bulgarian delegation led by Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow. The delegation had had talks on further developing the cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of material production.

At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by members of the government and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

PDRY'S ISMA'IL HOLDS CEREMONY AT DIMITROV MAUSOLEUM

AU082040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 8 October 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid respect to his coffin. Thus he expressed his feelings towards the immortal leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council.

MIKHAYLOV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ADEN

AU111940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Ivan Mikhaylov has left for Aden to attend the celebrations connected with the anniversary of the founding of the Yemen Socialist Party.

LUKANOV HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN ATHENS

AU111945 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Athens, Oct. 11 (BTA correspondent)--On October 10 and 11, Mr Andrey Lukanov, Bulgaria's deputy Ministerial Council chairman, paid a visit to Athens at the invitation of Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, the Greek minister of coordination and planning.

He was also received by Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, the Greek prime minister, by Mr Yeoryios Ralli, minister of foreign affairs and Mr Yeoryios Panaiotopoulos, the Greek minister of trade.

Mr Lukanov and Mr Mitsotakis reviewed bilateral economic relations in the light of the Bulgaro-Greek summit in Kerkyra last May. They found that Bulgaro-Greek economic relations were developing favourably. Other issues of bilateral interest, too, were on the agenda of the talks.

The results in certain fields of industrial cooperation were mentioned as satisfactory and the necessity to further encourage them was emphasized. The possibilities of expanding these links of cooperation into new spheres were surveyed as a source of more mutually advantageous projects of both bilateral and multilateral basis.

The two parties to the talks found the growth in trade volume balanced and spoke in favour of further diversifying trade's structure. In view of the forthcoming abandonment of the clearing system of payments between the two countries, a common wish was expressed that Bulgaro-Greek trade ties be further expanded and deepened.

Upon conclusion of the formal talks, Mr Lukanov and Mr Mitsotakis made statements in which they emphasized that Bulgaro-Greek relations grew in a spirit of good will, understanding and mutual interest.

Return From Greece

AU112040 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpts] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today returned home from Greece. He paid a visit to Athens at the invitation of Kostandinos Mitsotakis, Greek minister of coordination and planning.

TAKOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ANGOLA FROM MOZAMBIQUE

AU111655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, arrived in Luanda last night. The delegation arrived in Angola following its visit in Mozambique where it participated in the second session of the Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. A number of agreements were signed on cooperation in air and sea transportation, cinematography, industry and in agriculture.

Comrade Peko Takov was received by Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique. During the talks, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation expressed his pleasure with the visit and work of the second session of the Bulgarian-Mozambique commission.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR ON PALESTINE ENDS

AU1114?2 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 11 (BTA)--An international seminar dealing with journalistic contribution to the just cause of the Palestine people, ended here. It was organized on the initiative of the International Organization of Journalists and the Union of Bulgarian Journalists together with the General Union of Palestine Writers and Journalists. The seminar was attended by representatives of 16 national unions of journalists from European and Arab countries and by Prof. Kaarle Nordenstreng, president of the International Organization of Journalists.

At today's press conference a declaration was distributed which urges all democratically and progressively minded journalists to mobilize the world public in defence of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people, to resolutely oppose the imperialist and reactionary schemes seeking to legalize the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The participants in the seminar condemned the Israeli aggression in south Lebanon and are solidly with the Lebanese progressive forces who gave dear victims resisting the Israeli expansion and the reactionary rightwing forces in Lebanon. They have also expressed their solidarity with the Palestine political prisoners and with the democratic Egyptian journalists, persecuted in their own country.

Among the proposals approved at the time of the seminar are to set up a permanent working commission consisting of representatives of the International Organization of Journalists, of the General Union of Palestine Writers and Journalists and of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists; to organize international seminars to deal with the Palestine cause in other countries, both socialist and non-socialist; to conclude bilateral friendship and cooperation agreements between the International Organization of Journalists-member unions and the General Union of Palestine Writers and Journalists; to celebrate the first of January as the day of Palestine press from now on.

Mr Naji 'Alush, secretary general of the General Union of Palestine Writers and Journalists said before Bulgarian and foreign journalists that the seminar marked a new stage in the defence of the Palestine people's cause. He went on that in recent years this cause encountered an ever growing understanding, mainly thanks to the struggle of the Palestine people and the support of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union, thanks to the support of communist parties from all parts of the world, thanks to all democratic and workers' forces and national-liberation movements. "Peace will not prevail in the Middle East until the Palestine people are entitled to their legitimate right to come back to their homeland, until they are entitled to the right of self-determination without foreign interference, to the right to set up a national, independent, sovereign state of their own under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole lawful representative of the people of Palestine," said Mr Naji 'Alush.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SWISS BUSINESSMAN 10 OCTOBER

AU101932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 10 Oct 79 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov today received the well-known Swiss jurist and businessman Pierre Sikulnov, who is of Bulgarian origin. During the friendly talks, certain economic and cultural issues were discussed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TODOROV VISIT IN PERNIK OKRUG

Production Plant Visit

AU111154 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 11 October Comrade Stanko Todorov continued his visit to Pernik Okrug. Accompanied by Boris Manov, BCP Varna Okrug Committee first secretary, and other okrug officials, he visited the Lenin economic metallurgic combine and the plant producing scaffolding and construction material.

At meetings with the management of these plants, Comrade Stanko Todorov was briefed on the implementation of the economic tasks and the production plan.

Okrug Committee Session

AU111910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov has attended a session of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee Bureau in Pernik. Boris Manov, first secretary of the Pernik Okrug Party Committee, read a report on the state, problems and measures which the Pernik Okrug Party Committee was undertaking in order to fulfill the 1979 plan.

In his speech Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed the Politburo's and the Council of Ministers' satisfaction at the good work performed by the Okrug Party Committee in Pernik for fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference. Following this, Comrade Stanko Todorov touched in detail on the measures which have to be carried out up to the end of 1979 connected with the fulfillment of the economic tasks and with the preparatory work for 1980.

DZHUROV AWARDS OFFICERS AT MILITARY SCHOOL

AU092050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A festive meeting was held at the Vasil Levski higher people's military school in Veliko Turnovo. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, awarded orders and medals to officers who distinguished themselves with high results in their combat and political training during the 35th anniversary year of socialist revolution in our country.

Comrade Dzhurov congratulated those awarded on behalf of the State Council and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally.

BRIEFS

USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION'S VISIT--A USSR cultural delegation led by Yevgeniy Krivitskiy, deputy editor in chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, arrived on 7 October in Bulgaria to take part in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA days which are to be marked throughout the country. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 79 AU]

SOVIET FILM DELEGATION--Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a Soviet film delegation, headed by Prof Aleksandr Kalazanov, secretary of the USSR Union of Soviet Cinematography Workers. During the talk, held in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere, issues of the further cooperation between the Bulgarian Union of Film Workers and the Soviet Union of Cinematography Workers were discussed. The meeting was attended by Kina Boyadzhievz, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Arts and Culture Department, by people's artist Khristo (?Grishev), chairman of the Bulgarian Film Workers Union, as well as by Nikola Nenov, deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture and head of the Bulgarian Cinematography State Economic Trust. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH FRANCE--Sofia, October 5 (BTA)--A cooperation protocol for the 1979-1981 period was signed here today between the "Science, Technological Progress and Education" Chief Directorate with the Bulgaria National Agro-Industrial Union and the French National Institute for Agronomical Research. It is pointed out in the protocol that the two sides will exchange information and techno-scientific documentation on the work done on forecasting yields and new technologies for the production of the basic crops. Joint research is to be carried out in the following years into problems of mutual interest. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU]

CASTRO'S SAFETY IN NEW YORK THREATENED BY CUBAN EMIGRANTS

LD111046 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At present a dangerous psychosis is being created in the United States around the announced arrival in New York of the Cuban leader Fidel Castro, who will attend the 34th United Nations' General Assembly. One of the leaders of Cuban emigration in the United States even declared that New York would become Castro's grave, adding quite openly: We shall not be the only ones trying to kill him. In the United States, which provides shelter to Cuban emigrants, staunch enemies of socialism in Cuba and to political undergrounds of other overthrown reactionary regimes of Latin America and Asia (?there have already been) plans to murder Fidel Castro, a man who has become the symbol of the progressive movement throughout the world.

Naturally, one wonders what standpoint is being assumed by the American authorities towards these dangerous plans.

As indicated by a statement made by a White House spokesman, who declared that Castro will not visit the United States but the United Nations, the American authorities pretend that Fidel Castro's security is not a matter of their concern. Therefore, justifiable apprehensions arise whether the CIA will not repeat attempts to remove the Cuban leader. These apprehensions are also sustained by an article carried by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which stressed that the CIA should resume its so-called "secret operations", in other words terrorist actions against progressive or undesirable politicians and statesmen. After all, that is a field in which the FBI and CIA have most experience. Suffice it to mention the murder of President Kennedy or of the progressive black leader Martin Luther King. In both cases the dirty work was done by FBI and CIA agents, and both agencies have publicly washed their hands of the affair.

The hatred towards Fidel Castro has stepped up after the recent Havana summit of non-alined nations, which consolidated Cuba's position and prestige within the movement and enhanced its antiimperialist and anticolonial character. The Cuban leader must be credited for his decision to address the 34th Session of the United General Assembly, conveying the movement's standpoint and informing the UN member states about the resolutions adopted by the Havana summit, even despite the grave danger he exposes himself to in New York.

CARTER'S TV SPEECH ON CUBA 'FULL OF INCONSISTENCES'

AU052025 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We comment": "On a Certain 'Pseudocrisis'"]

[Text] Hardly any of James Carter's speeches have been awaited with such interest and expectation, both in the United States and abroad, as the speech on American television that was announced days in advance and then repeatedly postponed. Both the American press, which released the most sensational predictions to the world; and the White House itself saw to it that the atmosphere was dramatic. The President's meetings with his closest advisers became almost an everyday event and diplomatic activity was at full speed. Simply, the impression was intentionally created that a large international crisis had become tied in knots.

Then came Carter's speech, and millions of American viewers heard his declaration on the government's foreign policy and on Soviet-American relations. What he said was in many aspects inconsistent; it was a cold-war hue-and-cry, which was an obvious gesture to the Washington hawks, alternating with realistic opinions. But one thing was indisputable: The President had to concede that the Soviet advisers, who for almost 20 years have been helping build the armed forces in Cuba, present no danger for the United States. The logic of events delivered a hefty blow to the artifically created problem, to the endeavors to tie the international crisis in knots and to make the ratification of SALT II impossible. What was obvious to every rationally thinking politician in the Western world was confirmed. The sincere prudence of Fidel Castro's words at the recent international press conference in Havana was affirmed: "History repeats itself once in the form of tragedy, and then in the form of farce. I would say that this is truly a farce."

The extreme rightwing circles in the United States have unleashed a campaign around the Soviet advisers in Cuba, the extent and impact of which go far beyond other campaigns. In this way they wanted to achieve three aims at once: to make the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the American Senate impossible; to humiliate Cuba and to undermine its authority in the nonalined movement, while simultaneously presenting Carter as a "weak"--or as an "energetic"--politician.

The future presidential elections are already taking shape on the political horizon of the United States. It was obviously the hot breath of the approaching elections and the slim balance of Carter's presidency which had made him take a dangerous political risk. He wanted to jump on the anticommunist bandwagon of an anti-Soviet campaign and to present himself to the American voter as a "hard politician." His present speech, too, corresponds to this.

At the same time Carter cannot deny indisputable realities. That is why this time, too, he had to concede in front of the television cameras that no danger exists for the United States. That is why he had to voice several realistic, and undoubtedly positive, ideas. He had to concede that he cannot see any reason for returning to the cold war, and to emphatically urge the Senate not to connect the presence of Soviet advisers in Cuba with the ratification of the SALT II treaty. That is also why he expressed the significant thought, namely that what could threaten U.S. security would be the breakdown of joint USSR-U.S. endeavors to maintain peace and reduce the threat of war. Such then is the iron logic of international events, the logic of history. One cannot close one's eyes to realities, and even the American President has to recognize this.

However, even despite certain elements of realism, Carter's declaration on American television was deeply contradictory. It proved that the President finds himself in a complicated situation and is trying to quibble [klickovat]. That is why he first took realities into account, and then denied them. How else can one explain the fact that he announced a whole series of dangerous military measures? Among them was the organization of maneuvers in the Caribbean, in the immediate vicinity of socialist Cuba. Likewise, espionage against Cuba is to be intensified and intervention units are to be speedily built up which, as the President stated, would assert American interests in every part of the world. Is this not a truly classic example of the hegemonism of the American policy and proof of how necessary it is for the United Nations to deal with the question of excluding hegemonism from international relations in the spirit of the Soviet proposal?

The President conceded that the United States is not in danger; why then all the additional military measures? How should Cuba behave--on whose territory the United States has a large military base? How should the Soviet Union behave--considering that there are American military bases in the immediate vicinity of its borders, in Turkey? These bases have more than 5,000 American soldiers and dangerous weapons. [paragraph continues]

How should the USSR reply to the presence of 50,000 American soldiers and of thousands of atomic weapons in the bases in Japan and elsewhere? In fact, American military bases abroad occupy 10,000 square kilometers, and half of the tactical air force and the larger part of the U.S. Navy is deployed abroad, as are 12,000 American nuclear warheads and half-a-million American soldiers. This true empire of bases is a grave danger for world peace.

Washington's reaction, the artificially produced "pseudocrisis" and the loud beating on American propaganda drums are in deep contrast to the calm and principled stance of the Soviet Union and Cuba; a stance based on the firm conviction that the future belongs to peace and detente.

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH BULGARIAN TV DELEGATION IN PRAGUE

LD081546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Talks have started in Prague between the official delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, which arrived today for a visit to Czechoslovakia, and representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, briefed the Bulgarian guests about the current tasks facing the revolutionary trade union movement and stressed the endeavor to raise the quality of trade union work, especially in tackling economic issues. The head of the Bulgarian delegation, Misho Mishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, spoke about the role played by Bulgarian trade unions in the socialist organization of production and about the problems of the system of counterplanning [vstricne planovani] instituted in Bulgaria. Both delegations also exchanged experiences from the field of social policy and discussed certain issues concerning mutual cooperation.

Protocol Signed

LD111900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The final talks between the representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions took place in Prague yesterday.

The deliberations confirmed full unanimity of views, and the existence of broadly developed contacts between the two trade union centers, and they will contribute to a higher effectiveness of mutual cooperation.

At the end of the deliberations Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Misho Mishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, signed an operational protocol for an agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two trade union centers for 1980-1981.

HUSAK, JAKES, HAMAN RECEIVE MSZMP'S BORBELY

LD111748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague Sandor Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Present at the reception was Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee.

During a cordial and comradely conversation Comrade Gustav Husak praised the well-developing cooperation between the CPCZ and the MSZMP and between our two countries, and he stressed the significance seen by our party in the further deepening of this cooperation. Above all in the economy, in the implementation of the intentions of the socialist economic integration and in the deepening of specialization and cooperation, this cooperation is an important factor for the stability and further development of the economy and the living standards of the people.

Comrade Borbely spoke with appreciation about the results achieved by the Czechoslovak working people in the implementation of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress--during his stay he had been able to acquaint himself with these efforts. He highly praised the useful and specific talks with our party and economic workers, dealing with the various aspects of economic cooperation, and expressed the belief that the results of these talks will contribute to the further deepening of mutual cooperation between our parties and countries.

INDRA RECEIVES NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD120642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today in Prague received Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia. Comrade Kovacs is taking up his diplomatic post.

JAKES RETURNS FROM WORKING VISIT TO POLAND

LD051239 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from a working visit to the Polish People's Republic yesterday. He was welcomed at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Miloslav Capka, the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission. The welcome was also attended by Jan Mitrega, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU111334 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 79 p 1 AU

["CSSR' Representatives' Telegram on the 30th Anniversary of the GDR's Establishment; Wishes of Further Successes in Building Socialism"]

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR:

Dear comrades, in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name we send the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers and all working people of your country comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

On this significant jubilee of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil we again realize the historic significance of the Soviet Union's victory over the forces of fascism in World War II, a victory that opened also for German people the path of peaceful and socially just development. The GDR's emergence established favorable prerequisites for the creative implementation of Leninist ideas on socialist revolution under the conditions of a democratic reorganization of society.

Closely connected with the progressive forces of society, the working class has carried out great revolutionary changes in the past 30 years under the SED's leadership, and has laid the firm foundations of socialism and started building the advanced socialist society. The working people of your country can be justly proud of these significant successes. We follow with great interest the results of their creative constructive work and we sincerely congratulate you on them.

Since its founding the GDR, in firm unity with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, has been actively participating in the common struggle of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces for peace, for the further deepening of the detente process and for social progress. The recognition of the GDR according to international law as a sovereign socialist German state with equal rights was a great victory of the forces of socialism and progress.

For Czechoslovakia, too, the establishment of the GDR was a significant, historic event. For the first time in history a peace-loving socialist German state emerged on our northern borders, a state to which we are bound by the common path of building socialism and communism. The friendship and comradely cooperation between our parties and states is based on well-tested and well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and it is contributing toward deepening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

We are sincerely pleased about the 30 years of successful development of comradely relations and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and SED, between our fraternal states and the people of both countries. The treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977, which has been successfully implemented by both sides from the very beginning, is a firm basis of the further development of these relations. The results of meetings between the top representatives of our fraternal parties and states this spring in Dresden have given an important new impetus to the further development of our all-round, mutually advantageous contacts. We assure you, dear comrades, that the CSSR will continue to do everything possible to further deepen friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you and all GDR's working people further success in fulfilling the resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress and in building and further developing socialism in your country.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND GREETINGS TO JAROSZEWICZ

LD072056 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party General Secretary and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz on his 70th birthday.

A telegram of congratulations was sent to Piotr Jaroszewicz on the same occasion also by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

ROHLICEK, SIMON RETURN FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD111855 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, permanent Czechoslovak representative in the CEMA and chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, and Josef Simon, deputy federal premier, returned from Moscow to Prague yesterday.

In the USSR capital they participated in the first session of the intergovernmental commission for the coordinated cooperation between CEMA member countries in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power stations.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MONGOLIA

LD111040 Prague CTK in English 0952 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Council led by its first deputy chairman, Viliam Thurzo, left for Mongolia on Thursday at the invitation of the Mongolian Peace Council.

TU DELEGATION LED BY HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM MPR, DPRK

LD071806 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, returned today from a visit to the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

LD111800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Maria Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, received a delegation from the Vietnamese Women's Union in Prague today. She summed up the results of past development of relations between the two unions and said that the visit would contribute to intensified cooperation between Czechoslovak and Vietnamese women.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDRA VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Embassy Reception

LD051236 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Milan Kadnar, Czechoslovak ambassador to Austria, gave a reception last night in honor of the official Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, which has been visiting Austria. The reception was attended by Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council of the Austrian parliament, representatives of the Federal Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of the political parties represented in parliament, Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria, and other guests.

The delegation of our deputies will see the sights of Vienna today and return home this afternoon.

Indra Interview

LD061704 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent, (Josef Zakryt), has asked Comrade Indra for a brief assessment of the results of his just concluded visit to Austria.

[Indra--begin recording] What yardsticks could be used to assess the results of our official parliamentary delegation's visit to Austria? I think one could look at the level of the reception, the substantive contents of the talks we held, the general atmosphere surrounding our delegation's visit and, understandably, the publicity given to the visit by the Austrian mass communication media.

I think I would not be exaggerating if I said that we can be satisfied with the visit from all points of view. The delegation was received at the highest level. Naturally, we had talks in parliament. A great luncheon was organized that was attended by a great many official personalities. We were received by Federal Chancellor Kreisky, and the federal president, Mr Kirchschlaeger, gave us almost 1 hour of his time.

Both sides showed an evident interest in a further expansion of relations in all spheres. There exist no serious political problems between Austria and Czechoslovakia. Cultural, educational and scientific relations are developing normally. They reveal a constant upward trend, and we have noted an exceptional interest not only among official political figures but also among representatives of industrial circles in a further development of economic cooperation.

Austrian firms are interested not only in mutual trade but, as we have stressed ourselves, in cooperation on a higher qualitative level as well. This involves possibilities for industrial cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation and also in joint actions in third markets.

I must mention that everywhere we went we were received in a very friendly manner. It was possible everywhere to see the results of the work carried out in the past years in mutual relations, the results of the meetings of our highest representatives, the results of the visit of Mr Kirchschlaeger paid to Czechoslovakia and the results of the talks Mr Kreisky held with Comrade Strougal at Zidlochovice. I think, therefore, that we can, thanks to the hospitality of our hosts, note that our delegation has fulfilled the mission that it took upon itself when it left for Austria. I will only add that our Austrian hosts feel the same way about our visit--at least according to what we heard from them.

We are returning home satisfied with the fact that we have created a favorable atmosphere for a further development of good neighborly relations. [end recording]

AUSTRIA SHOULD BE MORE 'CAUTIOUS' IN TREATMENT OF KOHOUT

AU111402 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 10 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Ivan Bonko commentary: "Vienna--A Transfer Station?"]

[Text] Already on Friday last week Vienna television went on the air in the matter of Pavel Kohout. In the last few years the representative of revisionist literary-political circles of the crisis period of 1968-69 published abroad, mostly in Austria, where he has been living for almost a year. [paragraph continues]

Pavel Kohout was partially disguising his anti-Czechoslovak activity by presenting himself in several of his appearances abroad as "merely a writer" who is allegedly interested only in his work as a man of letters and playwright. However, the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic has properly considered Kohout's latest activities and stripped him of our citizenship on 1 October, with the provision that his return to Czechoslovakia is not desirable.

This step has thwarted Pavel Kohout's and his friends' plans. In Austria--the cultural life of which does not elicit particular interest among the world public, apart from a few traditional events in Salzburg--they have become accustomed, particularly in the last few years, to making use of Czechoslovak emigrees and dissidents to increase their country's popularity in the Western world. Various writers and other artists who have found, above all, remuneration in Western currencies attractive began to assert their "world" popularity via Vienna. After Ladislav Mnacko and Vojtech Jasny, who even settled in Austria for a certain period of time, this applied particularly to Pavel Kohout and Vaclav Havel, to whom the Austrian public and state officials even began to award various state prizes, in the spirit of the Habsburg concept of central Europe.

The film director Vojtech Jasny who acquired Austrian citizenship a few years ago even began to promise on Austrian television a renaissance of the Austrian cinema. The promises have turned out to be empty.

Although we are very well aware that many Austrian political, cultural and economic figures are of Czech, Yugoslav, Hungarian or other [foreign] origin, it must be reckoned with that the "new renaissance" of Austrian culture with the help of Kohout and people like him will not be very easy. The West German integration of Austrian and Swiss culture undoubtedly has a strong impact in this respect. Representatives of Austrian and West German Social Democracy are trying to adapt the Habsburg cultural concept to the needs of revisionism at the close of this century.

We are trying to build good neighborly relations with the FRG and Austria. However, we do not suffer from poor memory and we recall that the sympathies of West German and Austrian political figures for the leading representatives of Czechoslovak revisionism in the crisis-ridden period very often bordered on interference in the internal affairs of our country. This is why some officials in Austria and in the FRG should be more cautious in formulating their views on the case of Pavel Kohout before the television cameras and radio microphones.

The departure route of people who are not willing to work on shaping our socialist life, in the interest of the majority of our working people, often leads through Vienna. However, it certainly does not foster the good development of mutual relations to uselessly dramatize various peripheral matters such as the case of Pavel Kohout. Why should Vienna, of all places, be entitled to teach us lessons about a correct interpretation of socialist democracy?

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES WITHDRAWAL OF KOHOUT'S CITIZENSHIP

AU101415 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary in the column 'Note": "Kohout has Crowed for the Last Time in Our Country"]

[Text] Pavel Kohout has been stripped of citizenship of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] and his CSSR state citizenship by the CSR Ministry of Interior's decision of 1 October 1979. This was also why last week he was not permitted to return to Czechoslovakia from Austria, where he had been operating for almost 1 year. [paragraph continues]

None of our citizens who know of his activities throughout the years since 1968 can be surprised by this decision. However, in the West--and above all in Austria--they are raising a hue-and-cry and are now trying to present this decision as running counter the Helsinki agreements.

It would be more detrimental to the Helsinki agreements, which are primarily meant to serve the relaxation of tension and the improvement of relations among European states and peoples, were Kohout permitted to continue the activities in which he has been engaged for years--namely, to function as an instrument against the policy of detente and understanding. The contacts he maintained with emigre circles during his stay in the West show that it was intended to continue playing this role. If there is anyone, in Austria or elsewhere in the West, who is discomforted by the fact that he has not been permitted to return, then it is primarily those people whom it suited very well to be able to utilize Kohout to stir up various, mostly well-timed, anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. It is they whom Kohout has to thank for the fact that he is no longer a Czechoslovak citizen.

As is known, the campaigns stirred up around his person suited Kohout exceedingly, since they brought him the popularity in the West he was longing for; and he was not in the least inconvenienced by receiving judas pay for slandering socialism and his fatherland. In the West the artificially nourished propaganda had made him "the greatest Czechoslovak writer," and Kohout has become a fat capon.

Well then, let him work where he is receiving his pay!

CTK REPORTS PLANS FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY PRODUCTION

ID101220 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--By 1990, nuclear energy is to meet the whole increase in energy consumption in Czechoslovakia, and replace the output of the coal-firing power plants which will be phased out.

Even though it is assumed that the energy input of the Czechoslovak economy will be reduced, the need for energy resources will continue to rise. At present, coal meets 80 percent of Czechoslovakia's energy needs, oil and natural gas 37 per cent, hydroelectric power 3 per cent. Coal is domestic, oil and natural gas is mostly imported from the Soviet Union, certain quantities of electricity are also supplied by other CMEA countries.

About (two) thirds of all investments go into the fuels and energy complex in Czechoslovakia, and the state plan of scientific and technical progress lays great emphasis on fuels and energy conservancy, application of modern regulating technologies, better insulation, etc. Also explored are the possibilities of using the solar and geothermal energy in agriculture and household.

However, the main attention is focused on nuclear energy. Good conditions for building a nuclear energy complex are being created by the cooperation of the CMEA countries. Czechoslovakia participates in it in those spheres in which it has the necessary prerequisites--material and technical. It mines and processes uranium ores, and manufactures reactors and other equipment for nuclear power plants. Their construction in Czechoslovakia is based on bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union. The plants at Jaslovske Bohunice, West Slovakia, and at Dukovany, South Moravia, are to have an output of 3,500 megawatts by 1985. The first unit at Jaslovske Bohunice will generate 1,500,000 kilowatt hours of electricity this year.

Preparations are in progress for the construction of nuclear power plants in West Slovakia, South Bohemia and North Moravia.

The share of nuclear energy in the total volume of primary energy resources is to be 3.9 per cent in 1985, 7 per cent in 1990, and 20 per cent by the year 2000.

Nuclear power plants will also supply heat to towns some 30-50 kms distant.

CHAMBER OF PEOPLE DISCUSSION ON ENERGY REPORTED

Strougal in Attendance

LD101348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1130 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The chamber of the people is in session in Prague today. Our correspondent, Vaclav Klement, reports from the building of the federal assembly:

The deputies of the chamber of the people are dealing at their meeting today with a serious problem--the securing of fuels and energy and their economic use. Present at the deliberations are members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly. The deliberations were opened by Vaclav David, chairman of the Chamber of the People.

He emphasized in the opening speech that the area of fuels and energy plays a great role in our society because it is closely linked with the development of the entire national economy and contributes significantly to the creation of material values.

The deputies had prepared themselves very responsibly for the discussion of these questions. This was illustrated by 21 visits carried out by the deputies in the coal basins, power stations and those enterprises which are the biggest consumers of electricity. It was borne out also by the fact that even before the opening of the session, 15 deputies had asked for the platform in the discussion.

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and energy, delivered the opening paper at today's meeting of the chamber of the people. During his 40-minute address, he analyzed the current situation in his ministry and outlined the ways for solving the problems faced by our fuel-energy base. He stressed that stability and a balance in energy will be decided by our domestic stocks of solid fuels and the preparation and appropriate utilization of the required volumes, but ever more by the structure of our energy base. In this context he dealt with delays in top soil stripping at the mines--in this sphere there is now a shortfall of 260 million cubic meters of soil which slows down the extraction of many deposits of coal. The cause is the frequent breakdowns of extraction machinery.

Minister Ehrenberger assured the deputies that his ministry is creating all the necessary prerequisites for fulfilling the planned extraction tasks this year. By the end of the year the stocks of brown coal in the power stations should be 1.8 million tons. Measures have been taken for supplies to the population so that deliveries to the domestic market are fulfilled to the extent laid down by the state plan.

Alois Hula, joint speaker of the deputies' committees and deputy chairman of the chamber of the people, stated in his report that our republic had invested sufficient means in the preparation of the capacities needed for the fulfillment of tasks. Despite that the need of the national economy is being met under great strain. He stressed that we frequently fail to secure a more consistent checking of the adopted government measures. He stated that there are considerable reserves in managerial work and in its comprehensive interpretation.

The discussion of the questions of our fuel-energy base started, before noon. The first contribution was delivered by Deputy Lumir Sakmar, hero of socialist labor, he dealt with the construction of new capacities, the development of production in the individual branches of fuel and energy, and the securing of the supplies of machinery, technological equipment, and spare parts for our mines.

Economies in Fuel, Energy Usage

ID111735 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The conclusions of yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of the People point out the vital importance of securing fuel and energy for the further development of the national economy.

The maximum economy utilization of all types of fuel and energy is described as a particularly important task. The document notes that the federal government is paying the necessary attention to the fuels-energy problem and that the capacity of the Czechoslovak electricity system is on the whole balanced. At the same time the conclusions of the Chamber of the People meeting appeal to economic organizations to intensify the utilization of fuels and energy, this being one of the decisive tasks in the fulfilment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The conclusions also appeal to the national committees, the social organizations of the national front, and all citizens to care everywhere for a strict utilization of fuels and energy.

KEMPNY TELLS OF NEED TO EXPLOIT SCIENCE

ID112135 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The plenum of the East Slovak Regional CPSL committee held a session in Kosice today, with Josef Kempny, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ central committee, attending. Jan Pirc, chief secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a control report on the fulfillment of conclusions of the May meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee and the June plenum of the regional party committee of 1974 on strengthening the role of scientific-technical development in raising the efficiency of the country's economy. Comrade Kempny pointed out the need to consistently insure scientific-technical development in the national economy, for without the exploitation of science as a decisive production force it would be impossible to continue further development of our economy.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

ID051409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, has issued an order on the occasions of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The order says that the Czechoslovak people and its army are paying deep homage to the memory of the heroes who gave their lives in the fighting at Dukla Pass, and they remember with veneration and gratitude all the combatants who rendered service to recovery of the republic's independence and opened the way to socialist transformation in our society.

The record of the past 35 years proves convincingly that the sacrifices of the national liberation and antifascist struggle have not been in vain. The Czechoslovak people, led by the Communist Party, have solved within a historically short time the fundamental problems of the country's political, economic, social and cultural development. The Czechoslovak People's Army during that time has been made into a modern army capable of reliably defending the freedom and independence of our country and of insuring the peaceful creative work of the Czechoslovak people. It has become a loyal comrade in arms of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty states and, jointly with them, a vigilant guardian of socialism and peace.

In concluding his order Army Gen Martin Dzur ordered that 20 artillery salvoes be fired in Prague and Bratislava in honor of the 35th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the Day of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY'S CLUB OF COMMUNIST DEPUTIES

LD112132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Club of Communist Deputies of the Federal Assembly today organized a seminar for all deputies of our highest legislative body. Nindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, addressed the seminar about the tasks in development of the national committees after the 15th congress of the party and about the progress in implementation of these tasks.

Ministers Leopold Ler and Vladimir Janza informed the deputies on the basic principles and state of work on preparation of the main directions for improvement of the system of planned management of the national economy in 1980.

REPORTAGE ON TU COUNCIL PLENARY

Polednik Address

LD272144 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Critical demands characterized the report of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the experience and future tasks of trade union organizations in their work with the young generation, submitted at today's [27 September] Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Council of Trade Unions by its secretary, Jirina Vesels.

One of the speakers in the discussion at the plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions was Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the socio-political tasks of the trade unions was coming to the fore with exceptional clarity today, when external and internal conditions were placing entirely new demands on our economy. He highly appraised the initiative of socialist labor brigades, but pointed out that we could not be satisfied with pledges which, by their content, at times did not even pursue the objectives of the plan. Comrade Polednik then dealt with manifestations of lack of, or poor work discipline, and the tasks of the trade unions in eliminating them.

Hoffmann Closing Speech

LD272142 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak trade unionists support the view about the necessity to improve the system of planned management of the national economy, as expressed at many sessions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Presidium.

This was said here on Thursday [27 September] by member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann, addressing the 7th plenary meeting of the council.

This improvement concerns the economic tools, which are to stimulate the fulfilment of the plan, the speeding up of structural reconstruction, the transition to intensive factors of economic growth and a dynamic development of society, Karel Hoffmann said.

More on Hoffmann Speech

LD272216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 27 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The deliberations at today's [27 September] Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Council of Trade Unions were summed up in the closing speech delivered by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He positively assessed the fact that today's plenary session heard a great number of suggestions which are to be dealt with by the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He also paid attention to successes achieved by our society and to some current shortcomings in the development of our economy. In the close of his address Comrade Hoffmann said: We shall not forget for a single second that the revolutionary character of the present period is above all in the solving of the current economic problems and that the revolutionary nature of the trade unions is to be tested and proved through their contribution to the successful development of the national economy.

BRIEFS

SYMPOSIUM ON SUPPLY, STORAGE--Some 300 experts from Bulgaria, the CSSR, France, the Netherlands, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, Poland, the USSR and the United States are taking part in the third international symposium on the supply of and the storage network in large cities--the CIMA 79, which opened in the Prague Martinicky Palace on Thursday under the auspices of Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council, and of Ladislav Supka, federal minister of technical and investment promotion. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

DANUBE NAVIGATION--The 24th Conference of Directors of Danube Navigation Enterprises, attended by delegations from the CSSR, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, the FRG, Austria, Romania, and the USSR, as well as by observers from Poland and by representatives of the international economic and navigation enterprise Interlichter, located in Budapest, was opened on 1 October in Stara Lesna in the High Tatra, in the presence of CSSR Deputy Minister of Transport J. Dykast. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 2 Oct 79 p 7 AU]

CORN HARVEST--In Slovakia corn for grain is to be harvested this year on 172,000 hectares; that is 73,000 hectares more than last year. The expected harvest is 880,000 tons of grain. The task in reclassifying corn for silage to corn for grain has not been fulfilled, especially in eastern Slovakia. The harvesting of corn for silage and for grain shows considerable losses, particularly due to flattening of crops by storms and to higher moisture in grain. Sunflower harvesting is slow, mostly owing to a lack of specially adapted machinery. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 2 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

HONECKER TALKS WITH VIETNAM'S GENERAL GIAP

LD111830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received the head of the party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] which attended the celebrations marking the GDR's 30th anniversary, Vo Nguyen Giap.

During the talk which took place in an extremely friendly atmosphere the member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier and minister of national defense, conveyed fraternal greetings from the VCP Central Committee Secretary General, Le Duan, and President Ton Duc Thang, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Vo Nguyen Giap gave an account of the great achievements of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the VCP in building socialism, in defending its national independence and protecting its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to Vietnam's significant achievements in overcoming aggression and establishing socialism throughout the country. He stressed the great authority enjoyed by Vietnam among all progressive forces throughout the world. The GDR would continue to stand at the side of the Vietnamese people in the spirit of solidarity in its efforts to develop the country and in the struggle against hegemonistic and imperialist pressure, for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

Erich Honecker and Vo Nguyen Giap discussed important questions of the further deepening of the fraternal relations between the two parties and states.

ZAMBIAN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD111448 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD/CA

[Text] A party and government delegation from Zambia flew into Berlin yesterday for a several-day visit to the German Democratic Republic. The delegation is headed by Mr Wesley Nyirenda, member of the Central Committee. They were greeted on arrival at Berlin airport by the minister of foreign trade.

On the basis of arrangements concluded during the recent visit to Lusaka of an official delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee and the State Council chairman, the Zambian delegation will conduct negotiations on further widening the economic cooperation between the two states.

1980 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD120641 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1914 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A protocol on trade between the GDR and Cuba for 1980 was signed in Berlin on Thursday. Gerhard Nitzschke and Jose de la Fuente, deputy ministers of foreign trade of the two countries, signed the protocol.

The agreement provides for the further continuous development of trade. The GDR is to supply in particular engineering and electrical products, among them communications and computer equipment, office machines, and equipment for irrigation and the sugar industry.

Also agreed on were deliveries in the light and chemical industries sectors. They include textiles, toys and pesticides.

Cuba is to supply the GDR above all with sugar and sweets, citrus fruits, nickel, honey, tobacco and tobacco products as well as alcoholic liquors.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES LIBYAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU111905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Summary] "On Monday [8 October], Gerhard Goetting, president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, held friendly talks with the Libyan delegation to the 30th GDR Jubilee led by Ali Belkheir, member of the Secretariat General of the General People's Congress. The talks served the intensification and development of relations between the friendship societies of both countries. The historically significant peace proposals of Leonid Brezhnev were also appreciated." The guests stressed their firm friendship and fraternity with the GDR Government and people. The talks also were attended by Libyan Ambassador M. Matmati and Prof Jeorg Vorholzer, president of the GDR-Libyan Friendship Committee.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT TO IRAQ

AU111932 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Baghdad dispatch]

[Text] On Tuesday [9 October] a delegation of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples under the leadership of Prof Burchard Brentjes, president of the GDR-Iraq Friendship Committee, completed a visit to Iraq. Cordial talks were conducted with Hamid 'Alwan, state minister of foreign affairs and president of the Iraq-GDR Friendship Society. Burchard Brentjes and Hamid 'Alwan signed an agreement on cooperation for the years 1980-81.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES MPR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU111430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Greetings message from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidieum of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council; to comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Berlin.

Esteemed comrades, permit us to convey the most cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers as well as to all the working people of the GDR our fraternal ally, in the name of the MPRP Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the MPR Council of Ministers, as well as in the name of the Mongolian people.

The historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite facism in the Second World War created favorable conditions for the implementation of the ideas of the great founders of scientific communism on German soil, and as a result of the tremendous organizing and leading work of the party of the German communists for the establishment of the workers and peasants state, the GDR was proclaimed in 1949 as an expression of the will and the genuine interests of the German people.

In the past three decades the communists and all working people of the GDR, under the tested leadership of their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the SED, and in close cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states, successfully implemented far-reaching socioeconomic transformations and changed their country into a dynamically developing socialist state with a great economic and scientific-technical potential and a flourishing culture.

By their active peace-loving foreign policy activity, the GDR won great esteem with the progressive forces of the world and great recognition in international life.

As a firm member of the community of socialist states of the world and deeply dedicated to the cause of the international workers class, it furnishes an important contribution for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, for the consolidation of world peace and the security of the peoples, for friendship and cooperation among them.

It is with deep satisfaction that we can state that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the MPR and the GDR, founded on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are steadily developing for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of the cause of world socialism.

The communists and working people of our country sincerely appreciate the relations of internationalistic friendship and fruitful cooperation between the MPRP and the SED, between the MPR and the GDR, and they are firmly resolved to extend and deepen them in the future, too, in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the GDR of 6 May 1977.

On this significant day of the GDR's glorious 30-year jubilee we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal GDR people with all our hearts great new successes in the building of the developed socialist society in your country as well as in the struggle for lasting peace and international security in Europe and in the whole world.

[Signed] Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Central Committee Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]; Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ITALY

AU071503 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Rome dispatch]

[Text] Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, is in Rome for talks with Gaetano Stammati, minister of foreign trade of the Italian Republic, and Siro Lombardini, minister of state participations. Central to the deliberations are measures for the further development of economic relations between the GDR and Italy.

In their talks with State Secretary Dr Beil, Ministers Gaetano Stammati and Siro Lombardini stressed the dynamic and, for both sides, interesting development of economic relations in the past few years, which finds symbolic expression in the start of the test production at plants delivered by the Italian Danieli Company to the Brandenburg Electric Steel Works on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Agreement was achieved on expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, on placing it on a longer term basis and on imparting greater stability to it. Dr Hans Voss, GDR ambassador to Italy participated in the talks.

FDJ SIGNS FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART

LD112136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on friendship and cooperation was signed in Berlin today at the end of a visit to the GDR by a study delegation of the Communist Youth of Austria [KJOE]. It was concluded in the name of the Central Council of the FDJ and the Federal Youth Executive Committee of the KJOE.

In cordial talks with Gunter Rettner, secretary of the Central Council, the Austrian guests showed themselves impressed by the achievements of real socialism in the GDR. They paid tribute to the contribution made by the FDJ in preparation of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

FISCHER WRITES IN PERIODICAL ABOUT INTRA-GERMAN TIES

LD111308 Hamburg DPA in German 0842 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has made progress in intra-German relations dependent on the (?fulfillment) of certain conditions. Writing in the latest edition of the East Berlin periodical DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Fischer said that the development of intra-German relations to mutual advantage is only possible if the Federal Republic strictly adheres to the Basic Treaty, the norms of international law and the principles agreed on in the Helsinki Final Act. [words indistinct]

According to information issued by the Information Bureau West on Thursday, Fischer noted that the progress achieved in some spheres has to be set against complex, unresolved problems over (?difficult) issues. Solutions acceptable to both sides and serving the cause of peace are only possible if the FRG finally renounces the vestiges of illusions about a united Germany and, following realities, [word indistinct] international law in its relations with the GDR.

DISSIDENT PRISONERS RELEASED DURING AMNESTY

Release to West

LD111628 Hamburg DPA in German 1422 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Eleven prisoners have so far been released to the West within the framework of the GDR amnesty, seven of them to West Berlin, and four Federal citizens have been returned to the Federal Republic via Wolfsburg. All had been sentenced for traffic offences. The Berlin working group for human rights stressed, however, that according to the information available to them the vast majority of the prisoners who came under the amnesty are being released into the GDR. The wing in the Karl-Marx-Stadt state security prison in which prisoners have been prepared for their resettlement in the Federal Republic to date is said to be empty.

The working group appealed to the Federal Government to press still more strongly for the release of Niko Huebner and all those "who have had to pay in GDR prisons for opting for freedom."

The East Berlin papers do not report today on yesterday's start of the release program.

Releases in Berlin

LD111630 Hamburg DPA in German 1557 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR dissident Rudolf Bahro and the East Berlin conscientious objector Niko Huebner were released from prison to East Berlin this afternoon. This has been reported by the Berlin "human rights group".

DISSIDENT HAVEMANN'S THESES ON GDR ANNIVERSARY PUBLISHED

FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU Article

DW051116 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 3 Oct 79 p 17 DW

["Ten Theses on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the GDR" by Robert Havemann]

[Text] 1. In the 30 years that have elapsed since its founding, the GDR has overcome a large number of material and political consequences of World War II. Material bases that are the prerequisites for the gradual development of a free socialist order were created through the building of an efficient and modern industry and through considerable improvements in the field of agriculture. In contrast to the FRG, there has not been any restoration of the old class supremacy in the GDR. This supremacy was eliminated here once and for all after the victory won by the allies over the Hitlerite dictatorship in 1945, and what is more this was approved at the time by the overwhelming majority of the people. Through the abolition of personal property in the means of production, capitalism was deprived of the material basis and the decisive basis was created for the development of socialist relations of production.

2. Reconstruction of the country devastated by war exacted great sacrifices from the workers and peasants. The country was impeded and hampered by all possible economic and political means by the West German multinational combines which still hope to liberate the GDR in their own way. But the striving of peoples for security and peaceful cooperation proved to be stronger. An important stage on this road was the GDR's international recognition and the admission of the two German states to the United Nations as well as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] in Helsinki whose Final Act is the program of universal peace and the safeguarding of human rights.

3. But the GDR's economic and political development was hampered not only from outside and not only by the West German and international opponents of socialism. Stalinism--a customary but misleading term for the dictatorship of the party apparatus--was still in full bloom until 1956 in the Soviet Union and consequently also in the countries occupied by its troops. Though the worst crimes of that tragic period were dealt with at the 20th CPSU Congress, the dictatorship of the central party apparatus, which is not subjected to any democratic control, has continued in the countries of real socialism up to the present day.

4. Even as late as 1968--that is to say 19 years after the founding of the GDR--important basic rights guaranteed in its first constitution were cancelled in a new constitution, including the freedom to strike and the right to an independent court before which the citizen can file a suit against measures taken by the state organs. [paragraph continues]

The new constitution for the first time contains a passage in which the party is described as the leading force and foundation of the state. In Article 1 it says: "The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state of workers and peasants. It is the political organ organization of working people in urban and rural areas under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party." Thereby the party's position as a decisive political organ within the state is now also defined in the constitution, meaning that the SED is the party of the state. Granted, Article 27 of the old constitution on the freedom of opinion was included in the new constitution, which reads in part: "1) Each citizen of the GDR has the right to express his opinion freely and publicly in accordance with the principles of this constitution. This right is not restricted by any employment or job. Nobody can be put at a disadvantage through making use of this right. 2) Freedom of the press, radio and television is guaranteed." But through paragraph 106 of the penal code on "antistate agitation" which was further tightened in June this year Article 27 is practically abolished. Any "discrimination" against the existing social conditions is threatened with imprisonment of up to 10 years. The practice of the courts shows that what is understood by "discrimination" is almost any criticism of the party and government policy, meaning precisely that which is understood to be freedom of opinion all over the world. "Freedom is the freedom of those with dissenting views," Rosa Luxemburg said. In addition, the third amending law of the criminal law contains a vast number of provisions which threaten severe punishment for almost any possibilities for public dissent that still exist.

5. It is difficult to estimate the number of those in the GDR who still long for the restoration of the old class supremacy and who prefer the capitalist system of the FRG to real socialism. The suppression of any criticism not depending on the organs of the party and the state, reprimanding critical writers, the nonadmission of an opposition in the People's Chamber, the nonexistence of even one single critical and independent press organ, the conditions under which candidates for the people's organ, the conditions under which candidates for the people's representations are nominated and elected, the virtual ban on "trips to the West" (except for pensioners and a limited number of privileged people and functionaries)--all this and other things create the impression that the party and state leadership consider the number of opponents to be large and threatening. Now, as before, the "wall" is kept closed. There is great distrust that otherwise there might be a mass exodus like in 1961.

6. It is quite evident that all these repressions and curtailments of freedom have the opposite effect of what was intended. They are intended to serve the security of the state while in fact they are the main causes of the growing state insecurity. Under such conditions even the last remnant of confidence between citizens and the state is ultimately bound to dwindle away, notably from both sides. "If you do not trust you will find no trust," said the Chinese wise man Lao Tse who lived 2 and 1/2 millenia ago. Yet confidence of the citizens in their state is the most valuable political treasure. Not only the state's internal security is based on it but also its external security, without which no state can exist in the long run. This is because the confidence of friendly and allied states for this state also depends on the confidence its citizens have in it.

7. The political system existing in the GDR as well as in some East European states calls itself "real socialism." By that they mean to say that an "ideal socialism" exists on only in the dreams of sectarian utopians but not in reality. Anyone indulging in such dreams and thus expressing their dissatisfaction with the really existing socialism, it is said, only helps the adversary of socialism. Yet it is the contempt and the suspiciousness about the dreams of an ideal socialism in which the very adversaries and enemies of socialism are in full agreement with the ideologists of real socialism. They laugh at the fools who believe that socialism is possible without the oppression of those holding divergent views, without a police system and a wall. Either freedom or socialism, they say, but never both at the same time. And their proof for this connection is real socialism.

The communist parties in Western Europe which have developed a new political line called Eurocommunism are finding themselves in a difficult situation in view of the aggravating tensions in the countries of real socialism, especially after the forcible end to the "Prague Spring" in 1968. On the one hand, they must make credible that the socialism they pursue will uphold all liberties thus far achieved and will even insure them for good. The freedom of voicing one's opinion, freedom of the press, nonpartisanship of the state in questions concerning the philosophy of life and creed. The freedom of meetings and coalitions, the right to free travel, and the free choice of jobs including the right to emigrate, the right to strike, the equality of all citizens before the law and the abolition of any kind of privileges. Yet by drawing the picture of a liberal socialism they adopt the very position which the ideologists of the real socialism ridicule as leftist sectarian, petit-bourgeois, utopian and illusory dreams) and beyond that they are suspected of advertently or inadvertently serving the interests of the class enemy. They get to hear these charges and suspicions daily, besides, in the reactionary bourgeois press and the mass media which claim that their fine, liberal socialism has been invented only for the purpose of deceiving the masses of people. Thus, the Eurocommunists are forced to repudiate publicly the political conditions of real socialism. On the other hand, however, they must identify themselves with their comrades under real socialism and exercise solidarity with them by recognizing that the abolition of private ownership of means of production constitutes an initial decisive step which leads toward socialism. They must also draw attention to other important achievements, the safety of jobs, the great stability of prices, the great feats for enhancing the educational level and the cultural standard, the exemplary organization of the health sector and many others, all of which were possible only because the interests of private owners in the national economy have been eliminated for good.

On its way into the future called socialism the GDR is far ahead of the West German Federal Republic and the other West European industrial states. If we begin at long last to build that socialism here of which our Eurocommunist comrades are dreaming so that they will no longer be forced to repudiate our socialism, then the GDR. Jointly with the other socialist countries, might become the pacemaker for the great socialist change in Europe. All we must do is take the long overdue second step, the step into democracy through the abolition of the uncontrolled rule of the party apparatus. Granted, we will need the party and state apparatus for quite sometime yet, and we will have to put up with all their inevitable shortcomings and contradictions because the withering away of the state is a long process. Yet this process can come to pass only if any form of arbitrary rule is bridled and nipped in the bud through a broad democratic control. Under the present conditions the state will not wither away. On the contrary, it grows and takes possession of everything and registers this in secret electronic data banks. In our fears it conjures up the sinister world which Orwell has described in his book "1984".

Capitalism has entered its final phase. Soon there will not be any peaceful solution left for its problems. Inflation, currency chaos, mass unemployment, energy and raw material crisis, environmental pollution, wasteful throwing away in society, on the one hand, and hunger and misery of hundreds of millions in the poor countries, on the other--and all this in a world which daily proves to be more than incapable of coping with its problems but instead is prepared for one thing in greatest perfection: self-destruction in nuclear war. It is terrifying to see how we let the short time we have left for averting the great disaster pass unused. In this situation socialism is our only and last hope. Yet this means that we must not wait any longer. We must begin here and now to implement the great dream of socialism, true to the word of Rebel: "Without democracy no socialism, without socialism no democracy."

On the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary some suggestions for initial steps on this road:

1. Abolition of all restrictions on freedom of opinion through appropriate amendments to the penal code, especially through the rescission of the unconstitutional Articles 106 (agitation hostile to the state), 219 (establishment of illegal contacts), and 220 (public slander).

2. Discharge from detention and rehabilitation of all persons convicted on the basis of these articles.

3. Abolition of any censorship and dissolution of the office for copyrights.

4. Establishment of an independent press organ.

5. Lowering of the age limit for trips to the West.

6. Publication of these theses in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

Berlin, 1 September 1979

[Signed] Robert Havemann

DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW081205 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Oct 79 p 18 DW

[Text] Having published "Ten Theses on the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the GDR" in Eurocommunist newspapers last week, SED dissident Robert Havemann now has once again made utterances on the internal situation of the East German Republic in an interview granted to Danish journalist Claes Kastholm Hansen. An excerpt:

Question: Robert Havemann, why are the Germans so patient?

Havemann: Because they have accumulated such bad experiences. To begin with the workers revolt of 17 June 1953 where the first step toward real socialism was quelled with Russian weapons. Thereafter the invasion of Czechoslovakia. Besides, the older people were accustomed to an excessively powerful state apparatus from the Nazi era. But it ought to be food for thought for our gentlemen in the Politburo that the Nazis had more followers than they have, and that nowadays there are many more people than there were 10 years ago who want a union with the FRG, with a capitalist state.

If only the gentlemen in the Politburo would realize that they are a main obstacle to the implementation of world communism--but who knows whether this will happen? After all, in this country politics is put into practics by force. Our government is a quisling government--I am choosing this designation to emphasize that it is not a particular German phenomenon--a satellite government depending on the grace of the Russians.

And Honecker, this clerk, unsure and fearful--just look at the way he swallows the words when he says German Democratic Republic!

I believe that despite everything, the chance does exist in the GDR to develop a socialist society. We do not have socialism, not do we have capitalism--I think the term state capitalism is misleading--what we have is a state monopolist society. [paragraph continues]

In our country the leading people are solely interested in strengthening their power through economic growth but not for the sake of collecting personal profits--true, they are getting fatter at the expense of the many people, yet the 400 or 500 Volvo cars which they have bought for joy riding in no way corresponds to what privileged people in the West allow themselves. Hence we have a fairly good starting point.

Question: Why is the opposition so weak?

Havemann: This is connected with divided Germany. In Czechoslovakia the temptation to get out of the country is not so strong, if alone because of the language. We in the GDR really have lost very much, not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of quality. Most of our best people have left the GDR or have been forced to leave. This is regrettable, for the people here feel that the writers have totally given up the GDR as a socialist option, that they are just seeking their own advantages in the West.

This creates resignation and distrust toward the intellectuals, and not quite without reason. As Lenin has said already: The intellectuals are petit bourgeois. They quickly withdraw into the idyll. Meanwhile, their engagement is of great significance. How long this oppression will last also depends on what the political writers do.

WRITER SCHNEIDER PERMITTED TO VISIT FRG

LD111256 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--GDR writer Rolf Schneider has been given permission by the competent GDR authorities to visit the Federal Republic for several months. This was reported in today's edition of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.

Schneider will work as a guest with the Mainz city theaters during this period. The contract was arranged through the GDR artists' agency. Schneider's family will stay in the GDR, and he will return there at the end of his [word indistinct].

The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reports that the Rostock Hinstorff publishing house has said it will republish a book by Schneider in 1980. The prose volume "Unerwartete Veraenderung" ["Unexpected Change"] will also be published there for the first time.

AUTHORITIES ARREST 'LAMPL GANG' MEMBERS

'Agent' Arrested

AU061900 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] GDR security organs apprehended redhanded Ulrich Weiss of West Berlin, an agent of the secret service-controlled criminal Lampl gang, for crimes under section 105 of the penal code. As a courier, Weiss participated in the planning and preparation of subversive actions while misusing the generous travel and visitors arrangements and organized a border provocation on the Polish Baltic Sea coast.

Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was obtained. The automobile used for the crimes was impounded.

Further Arrests

AU061901 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On 2 October 1979 the GDR security organs detained FRG citizens Ortwin Lucht and Lore Rose, agents of the secret service-controlled Lampl gang, for crimes under section 105 of the penal code. They actively participated in the organization and perpetration of subversive crimes. In doing so both continuously abused the generous GDR provisions for entry and transit and the territories of other socialist states for their criminal actions. Investigative proceedings were initiated against Lucht and Rose and arrest warrants were obtained. The automobile used for the crimes was impounded.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG TRANSIT ABUSERS

28 September Action

AU071505 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On 28 September 1979 GDR security organs apprehended redhanded and detained Wolfgang Meyer and Renate and Norbert Fritz Liebel from Kassel (FRG), members of a criminal gang, at the GDR Staaken border crossing point. They actively participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes.

Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The Mercedes automobile, with the official license number MR-CV 63B, used for the crime was impounded.

Further Detention

AU111907 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] GDR security organs apprehended red-handed (West) Berlin resident Eberhard Tusch at the Hirschberg GDR border crossing point for crimes under section 105 of the penal code. He has been detained. Tusch actively participated in transit abuses on the orders of a criminal gang. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Opel Rekord automobile, license number B-NT 982, which was used for the crime, was impounded.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY WEST BERLIN CHILDREN

AU071707 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On 3 October 1979, 14 year-old Andreas Boche, Rene von Haselberg and Katja Lakatos from West Berlin were handed over to the appropriate organs of the West Berlin Senate. The children had runaway from an institution and had been apprehended on 2 October 1979 in the D-339 transit train between the GDR Schwanheide and Staaken border crossing points.

PROVOCATION ON STATE BORDER REPORTED

AU111912 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch]

[Text] On 5 October 1979 a man deliberately violated the state border in Nordhausen Kreis, Erfurt Bezirk, entering GDR territory with a provocative intent, and attempted to provoke members of the GDR Border Troops. The perpetrator carried out this border violation in the presence of and with the connivance of members of the FRG border security organs.

It is only thanks to the circumspect attitude of the GDR forces engaged in securing the state border that this provocation did not result in serious consequences.

The GDR expects that the persons responsible for this provocation will be taken to account and that measures will be initiated to prevent such dangerous actions in the future.

SINDERMANN ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PRESIDIUM

LD092154 East Berlin International Service in German 1438 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 67th annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union is to meet in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, 14-25 September 1980. This was announced at the session of the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin today. Deputy Herbert Fechner, chairman of the GDR Interparliamentary Group, reported on the 66th annual conference of the Interparliamentary Union held in Caracas.

Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber spoke about the meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty states to be held in Prague in the middle of October.

The People's Chamber president received two resolutions addressed by the Cuban National Assembly to all parliaments. It condemns the aggression against Vietnam and calls for solidarity with the people of Nicaragua.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II a "Message From the Polish Society to the Peoples and Parliaments All Over the World" was also received. The document says: "We appeal to you to free the world from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe."

Horst Sindermann said that the supreme GDR assembly was making every effort to translate these demands--which serve the interests of all peoples--into reality. In this context, he pointed to the latest major peace initiative proposed to the world public by Leonid Brezhnev at the festive rally in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The GDR would support this peace initiative with all its might.

In conclusion, the Presidium decided to refer several bills of law submitted to the People's Chamber for deliberation by the competent committees.

KADAR, OTHERS RECEIVE WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV

LD112045 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 11, (MTI)--Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, left Budapest on Thursday.

As we have already reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received in the course of the day in Budapest Viktor Kulikov and Anatoliy Gribkov. Present at the meeting marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, and Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defence minister.

11 October Departure

LD120735 Budapest MTI in English 0619 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI)--Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoly Gribkov, chief-of-staff of the Warsaw Treaty United Armed Forces, left Budapest on Thursday.

As we have already reported, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received in the course of the day in Budapest Viktor Kulikov and Anatoly Gribkov. Present at the meeting marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, and Lieutenant General Istvan Olah, chief-of-staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defence minister.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VERESS RETURNS FROM TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD111508 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 10 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress returned Wednesday to Budapest from Belgrade where he paid a visit at the invitation of Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister Metod Rotar. They reviewed timely issues of economic-trade cooperation between their countries. Peter Veress was received by Branislav Ikonic, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council, and Dusan Ilijevic, head of the Yugoslav section of the Yugoslav-Hungarian joint commission.

DEPUTY PREMIER ACZEL RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD111220 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI)--Thursday morning in Budapest, Hungarian Vice-Premier Gyorgy Aczel received in his office Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The cordial meeting was attended by his host, Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai, and Dr. Vito Gasparovic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Budapest.

Following this, Jozsef Marjai and Milanko Renovica concluded their official talks and adopted a memo on the possibilities of expanding economic relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The document calls for further resrarch for cooperation ventures chiefly in the fields of iron metallurgy, chemical industry and engineering.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS

AU112130 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Joint Communique on the 5-8 October official visit by Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis]

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, paid an official visit to Hungary between 5 and 8 October 1979.

The Greek prime minister was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Rezso Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council.

The Greek prime minister laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes Memorial.

In a cordial atmosphere, Gyorgy Lazar and Konstandinos Karamanlis conducted an extensive exchange of views about Hungarian-Greek relations and important international issues.

The premiers established with satisfaction that relations are developing favorably between the two countries. The results that have been achieved constitute a good basis for a further expansion of Hungarian-Greek cooperation and for taking better advantage of the existing possibilities.

The two premiers paid great attention to economic relations between their countries. They established with satisfaction that trade has considerably increased in recent years and that the rate of development has gratifyingly accelerated. They expressed the intention to strive further to increase barter trade and develop economic relations based on mutual advantage. They agreed on the need to conclude a long term economic, industrial and technical cooperation agreement and a veterinary agreement.

The sides acknowledged with satisfaction the steps taken, in conformity with the regulations in effect in the two countries, in the domain of industrial cooperation and the establishment of mixed enterprises. They agreed that, for the purpose of developing more lasting and advanced forms of cooperation, there should be encouragement of relations between Hungarian and Greek enterprises.

The sides were pleased to establish that cooperation underway within the framework of cultural and tourist agreements successfully serves the exchange of the two countries' cultural values and a better understanding of each other. They reaffirmed the intention of paying continued attention to the implementation of these agreements and promoting further cooperation also in these areas.

They spoke with appreciation of the development of contractual relations. They welcomed the fact that a Hungarian-Greek scientific-technical agreement and a civil and criminal legal assistance agreement were concluded during the visit.

The exchange of views on the international situation centered on aspects of detente, disarmament and European security and cooperation. The two premiers stressed the fundamental importance of extending the detente process to the military area. They declared that they will continue doing their best toward perpetuating detente and developing fruitful cooperation among countries.

They emphasized the historical significance of a European conference on security and cooperation. They reaffirmed their governments' intention to fully implement the Helsinki Final Act and actively to participate in insuring that the Madrid meeting, scheduled for 1980, should be a constructive one, produce specific results and advance the cause of European peace and cooperation.

Gyorgy Lazar and Konstandinos Karamanlis emphasized the importance of halting the arms race and came out for the implementation of specific disarmament measures.

They welcomed the successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II talks and expressed the conviction that the treaty will stimulate the promotion of the cause of disarmament.

The two sides are of the opinion that particular attention should be laid to fostering military detente and security on the European continent. They emphasized the need for practical steps toward a reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They regard the Vienna talks on the issue as being of great significance from the viewpoint of strengthening peace and security. They hope that results will be produced as soon as possible at these talks, in a manner insuring the principle of the undiminished security of all the participating countries, including the countries enjoying a special status.

They discussed the Cyprus situation and concluded that its unsettled nature threatens peace and stability in the area. They stressed the need for settling the Cyprus issue as soon as possible under observance of the independence, sovereignty, territorial inviolability and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus and with the implementation of the relevant UN resolutions.

Concerning the Middle East situation, the two premiers expressed the conviction that lasting peace based on the UN resolutions can only be created in the area if the Israeli troops are withdrawn from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are recognized and the right of all the states of the area to live in peace and security within their own borders are respected.

Gyorgy Lazar and Konstandinos Karamanlis were completely satisfied with the cordial atmosphere and results of their talks, as well as with the fact that the two sides' positions are identical or similar on several important issues.

They emphasized that the meeting between the heads of the Hungarian and Greek governments was an important event of fruitful cooperation between the two countries and contributed also to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe.

Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis has invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, to pay an official visit to Greece. Gyorgy Lazar has accepted the invitation with thanks.

VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 OCTOBER

AU111400 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[Text] On Thursday [4 October], a military delegation led by Tran Van Tra, first deputy minister of defense of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived for an official and friendly visit to our country.

PRICES PAID TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS TO RISE 1 JANUARY

LD051520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The new producer prices of agricultural produce have been announced. The new price system is to come into effect on 1 January. It will not affect the existing consumer prices.

The price of wheat is to increase by 18 forints per quintal on average. The price of maize is to increase by 28 forints and of sunflower seed by 50 forints. The price of pork and beef is to rise by 2.50 forints per kilo.

Because of the changes in industrial prices and the lowering of subsidies, the price of the means of production used in agricultural is also to rise from 1 January. Thus, agricultural machinery will cost 20-25 percent more, chemical fertilizer 15 percent more and insecticides 25 percent more.

CANDIDATE COSMONAUTS COMPLETE THEORETICAL TRAINING IN USSR

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 79 p 6 WA

[Text] Aleksey Leonov, deputy director of the Soviet cosmonaut training center and the person in charge of training Hungarian cosmonaut candidates, has told a TASS reporter that Hungarian candidate cosmonauts as well as representatives of other socialist countries participating in the Interkosmos program have successfully completed the theoretical part of their training program.

The Hungarian candidates' chief studies involved cosmic visual observation and orbital photography since they would have to conduct a whole series of scientific experiments of this type during their flight. "According to their teachers and colleagues, the future Hungarian cosmonauts proved to be extremely well versed in their field of specialization and were outstanding in their flight technology, which they are continuously perfecting," Aleksi Leonov stated.

BRIEFS

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS CASES--Between 28 August and 14 September, 27 cases of infectious hepatitis occurred in Tiszafured in Szolnok County. All the victims were under the age of 18 and most of them attended grade school. The fact that the cases occurred virtually simultaneously leads to the conclusion that there was a common focus of infection, unidentified to date. In the course of epidemiological investigations the role of the Tiszafured beach as probable focal point was noted. This appears to be substantiated by the fact that similar cases reported in other counties, namely Borsod, Heves and Hajdu, affected persons who had visited the beach at Tiszafured at a time which coincided with the incubation period of the virus. This means that infection probably took place in early August. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 79 p 9 WA]

GIEREK CHAIRS DISCUSSION ON GUIDELINES FOR EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD112125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Congress Commission, presided over by Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, was held today. The commission discussed and approved draft guidelines for the Eighth PZPR Congress for further development of socialist Poland and prosperity of the Polish people.

ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS BEGIN IN WARSAW

Jaruzelski Presentation of Awards

LD111748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Polish Army Day is being marked tomorrow. The whole country will celebrate the 36th anniversary of the first battle fought by the Polish People's Army. The first celebrations are being held today. Newly appointed generals of the Polish People's Army will receive appointment scrolls at Belweder Palace. At the Ministry of National Defense a group of officers, ensigns and professional noncommissioned officers has received orders and medals from Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Minister of National Defense Longin Lozowicki, commander.

Gierek, Jablonski at Ceremony

LD111745 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today, on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the Battle at Lenino, which is marked in our country as the holiday of the Polish Army, Belweder Palace has become the site of exceptionally lofty celebrations. Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, presented appointment papers to 21 generals and officers of the Polish Army and Civic Militia, promoting then to generals of various ranks. He conveyed wishes for further successes in serving the nation and the socialist fatherland to soldiers of the Polish People's Army and to officials of organs safeguarding law and order and security.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, recalled that one can always count on the unfailing participation of the army and on the selfless services of law and order organs in every front of socialist construction and everywhere where work is in progress serving to strengthen the nation. On behalf of those who received the distinctions, gratitude was expressed by Lieutenant Generals Miroslaw Milewski and Jozef Uzycki.

The following have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general of the Polish Army and Civic Militia: Maj Gen Czeslaw Piskorz, Miroslaw Milewski, Boguslaw Stachura, Czeslaw Stopinski, Boleslaw Szczerba and Jozef Luzycki.

The following colonels of the Polish Army and Civic Militia have been promoted to the rank of major general: Zdzislaw Barszczewski, Jozef Bejm, Adam Dziedzinski, Mariam Bondzior, Wladyslaw Piaston, Wladyslaw Honkiel, Wladyslaw Jura, Boleslaw Matosz, Aleksander Muszynski, Edward Ogrodowicz, Zdzislaw Ostrowski, Andrzej Rebalski, Rudolf Rusin, Antoni Kwidzinski and Stefan Stochaj.

33 MINERS KILLED IN BYTOM COAL MINE ACCIDENT

LD110115 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] PAP has been authorized to publish the following communique:

Yesterday at 1855 in the Dimitrov hard coal mine in Bytom, in the 4th department at a level of 774 meters a coal dust explosion occured, according to an investigation carried out by outstanding experts from the higher mining office, the Ministry of Mining, and by the Safety Institute from the Barbara experimental mine.

Despite exceptional efforts made by rescue teams using the most modern technical means and help extended by the best mining experts, 33 miners who were nearest to the explosion were killed, including 17 of longstanding experience and the highest qualifications. Forty-three miners found themselves in the danger zone. Through immediate energetic rescue operation, 10 miners were rescued, and three have been placed in the hospital.

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, was directly informed about the rescue operations, as was Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, who arrived at the Dimitrov mine today.

Grudzien, Others Present at Rescue

LD110116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] PAP has published a communique on an accident that occured at the Dimitrov coal mine in Byton.

"Zdzislaw Grudzien, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee; Wlodzimierz Lejczak, minister of mining; and Jan Les, chairman of the Miners Union Central Board, were present at the colliery during the entire duration of the rescue operation. The Politburo, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Gierek, and the Council of Ministers have expressed their condolences to the families and next of kin of the miners who died when implementing their vocational and civic duties as well as to the workforce of the Bytom amalgamation of coal mining industry and the Bytom mining enterprise on the loss of their colleagues."

COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR CONSERVATION, RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY

AU112120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Ryszard Bilski commentary: "Conserving Energy"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] The communique issued by the State Energy Board tell us about strains in the country's energy resources. The 19th grade of energy supply, which is the most frequent grade announced by the communiques--this has been so for many months now--means that the industry has to make rather considerable cuts in energy consumption at certain times of the day.

The industry is now taking a number of measures to rationalize the use of energy and to conserve it in order to insure that energy cuts do not affect production, that the market is supplied with the planned quotas of products and that various customers receive their component parts and articles produced under cooperation schemes. Among other things, the industry is tapping such sources of rationalization as the better work organization (for example, the most energy-intensive installations are switched on during off-peak periods) and is improving technological processes.

The measures aimed at rationalizing the use of energy must not be temporary; they must become part and parcel of the program for improving the effectiveness of the performance of the industry and other sectors of the national economy. THAT IS BECAUSE ONLY THEN WILL THE ENORMOUS INVESTMENT EFFORTS IN THE AREA OF ENERGY PRODUCE SWIFT AND TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS. THOSE EFFORTS ARE ENORMOUS: LET US RECALL THAT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTIES THE ENERGY PLANT CAPACITIES AMOUNTED TO ABOUT 13,800 MEGAWATTS AND THAT THEY INCREASED TO 24,000 MEGAWATTS LAST YEAR. HOWEVER, THAT RAPID INCREASE IN ENERGY CAPACITY HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO MATCH THE NEEDS OF THE FAST GROWING INDUSTRY. IT HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO DO SO ALSO BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT PAID THE NECESSARY ATTENTION TO THE NEED TO RATIONALIZE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND TO CONSERVE COAL AND OTHER FUELS..

The development and modernization of energy is now a priority task. We are assigning additional resources to it and creating better conditions to insure more effective investments and the correct exploitation of installations.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT IS NOW IN CHARGE OF THE PRODUCTION AND BUILDING POTENTIAL, WHICH PROVIDES SERVICES MAINLY FOR THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT, BUT WHICH HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS. BECAUSE THE PRODUCTION PLANTS AND TECHNICAL BASE OF THE MEGAT (THE ASSOCIATION OF THE INDUSTRY FOR ENERGY MACHINERY AND INSTALLATIONS) AND OF THE ENERGOBUDOWA (THE ENERGY CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION) HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER, A SINGLE DEPARTMENT IS NOW IN CHARGE OF ALL THE RESOURCES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OVERHAULS OF POWER STATIONS AND THE POWER NETWORK AND IN CHARGE OF ALL THE POTENTIAL FOR THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF THE BASIC ENERGY INSTALLATIONS.

The takeover of the entire energy potential by a single government department will not only increase its productive assets, but will make it possible--this must be stressed--to administer these assets in a more rational manner and TO SOLVE DIFFICULT ENERGY PROBLEMS WITH GREATER SPEED AND EFFECTIVNESS.

BRIEFS

MSZMP CONSULTATIVE GROUP VISITS--On 28 September Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received a consultative group of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Antal Kovacs, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Industry, Agriculture and Communications. The meeting was attended by Manfred Gorywoda, director of the Department of Planning and Economic Analyses, and by Henryk Lukaszewski, deputy director of the Department of Heavy Industry, Transportation and Construction. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

MSZMP EDUCATION DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--A delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of Science, Education and Culture visited Poland from 24-28 September. The delegation, which was led by deputy department head Ferenc Ratkai, had talks with Bogdan Gawronski, director of the Cultural Department, on cultural and art tasks and on Polish-Hungarian cultural cooperation. The delegation toured Warsaw, Krakow and Tarnow, where it met with PZPR officials, and was received by Wieslaw Bek, vice minister of culture and art. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29-30 September 79 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO'S VISIT

8 October Activities

OW090031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 9 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest Oct 8 KYODO--Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko who arrived her Sunday on a four-day official visit paid a courtesy call on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at the presidential palace Monday. During the meeting, the crown prince relayed a message from the Japanese emperor saying that he hoped the visit of the crown prince and princess will result in further promoting ties between Japan and Romania. The president told the royal couple that he still recalls the visit he and Mrs Ceausescu made to Japan in April 1975, adding that he highly evaluated the fact that Japan-Romania ties were continuing to develop.

The royal couple later attended a luncheon held at the presidential palace. Earlier Monday morning, they visited a farm museum in Bucharest.

The crown prince and princess left Bucharest Monday evening for Suceava, some 550 kilometers north of the Romanian capital and near the Soviet border, by a special plane provided by Ceausescu.

They are scheduled to stay in Romania until Wednsday when they will go to Bulgaria.

Ceausescu Toast at Luncheon

AU112145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 8 October official luncheon in Bucharest in honor of Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko]

[Text] Your highnesses, I want to express our pleasure at your visit to Romania as envoys of Emperor Hirohito, and to wish you welcome in our country.

I recall with great pleasure my visit to Japan 4 years ago, my meetings and talks with Emperor Hirohito and with the Japanese leaders.

I must note with great satisfaction that the Romanian-Japanese relations are steadily developing. Economic exchanges, scientific-technical cooperation, cultural relations, and cooperation on various international issues of common interest have developed considerably. Mutual visits by delegations at various levels have also expanded.

We consider your visit an expression of the exapnsion of our bilateral relations. We hope that the relations between Romania and Japan will develop even more markedly in the future, and we believe that favorable conditions exist for expanding them both in economic areas, including production sharing, and in those of science, technology and culture. We hope that the developing Romanian-Japanese cooperation will equally serve the interests of the two countries and peoples, and the cause of international detente, cooperation and peace.

International life is beset by complex problems. Mankind is increasingly concerned with solving the energy crisis, with establishing a new world economic order, and particularly with halting the arms race and beginning disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In view of the complexity of these problems, all the states must cooperate actively, on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage. Today more than ever every effort must be made to settle all problems through negotiations and to cease the use and threat of force in international relations.

We hope that Romania and Japan, our peoples, will cooperate actively at the international level to solve the problems in accordance with the interests of all the peoples' free and independent development, and of detente and peace. We want to cooperate actively to put the achievements of civilization, science and technology at the service of the peoples, of their well-being, independence and happiness.

With this desire, I want to express the wish that Romania and Japan will cooperate fruitfully at both bilateral and international levels.

I want to propose a toast to:

--The well-being and happiness of the friendly Japanese people!

--The health of Emperor Hirohito!

--The health of Your Highness and of Her Highness Michiko!

--To the health of you all!

--To cooperation and peace! (applause)

Crown Prince's Toast

AU082035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

[Report on toast by Crown Prince Akihito of Japan at Bucharest official luncheon on 8 October]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/10/1979--Recalling the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Japan four years ago, a visit which he characterized as a highly important event in the history of the friendly relations between the two countries, Prince Akihito notes that the Romanian-Japanese relations developed both in trade and culture in the years that have elapsed.

Great distances separate Japan and Romania, the prince further said, yet, in spite of geographic conditions and different historical evolutions, the peoples of the two countries share common aspirations after world peace, and follow the development lines they chose for themselves. From this point of view, our countries have taken identical stands, Akihito stated.

He stressed in conclusion that these common aspirations are an objective base for deepening tight relations of cooperation between the two nations.

REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER'S VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

AU111625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, arrived today in Bucharest on an official visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. At Otopeni Airport the guest was welcomed by Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs and other officials. Richard Balken, FRG ambassador to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

Talks With Andrei

AU111912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/10/1979--Official talks started in Bucharest on October 11 between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Aspects of the relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as international questions of mutual interest are approached during the talks.

11 October Dinner

AU111914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/10/1979--The minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, gave a dinner on October 11 in honour of the vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The two foreign ministers proposed toasts during the dinner.

FRG TELEVISION INTERVIEWS CEAUSESCU 11 OCTOBER

DW120810 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2020 GMT 11 Oct 79 DW

[Hans-Juergen Wiesner interview with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest; questions in German, answers in Romanian with superimposed German translation; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, 12 years ago Romania established diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, which constituted a significant event in the relations between the two countries as well as for the European political climate. Mr President, have Romania's expectations connected with this event come true, and how have the relations developed between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, above all in the field of economic cooperation?

[Answer] The establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany at the time was an important political event.

It had a favorable effect on the policy of detente, cooperation, and peace in Europe, and I might even say in all the world. At the same time the opening of diplomatic relations between our countries promoted the development of economic cooperation, including industrial joint ventures.

Today the economic exchange between our countries is three times greater than in 1967. And yet I must say that still more options exist for the development of relations including economic cooperation, as well as in other sectors.

[Question] The direct [presumably meaning "directives"] drafts of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Romania confirm the efforts of Romania to discontinue importing energy and fuels effective 1990. Mr President, is this target dictated solely by the economic necessity or also by the political independence?

[Answer] Under the directives of the 12th congress of our party it is necessary to guarantee a balanced development of the Romanian economy and to insure our energy supply with our own means. In this connection we have in mind primarily the further development of the Romanian economy and of the general prosperity of our people. But no doubt a strong domestic economy forms an important factor of our policy of independence, cooperation on the basis of equality, the respect for our independence, and nonintrusion in internal affairs to mutual advantage.

[Question], People in the West frequently talk of a special role of Romania within the framework of the socialist countries. What is Romania's policy in the framework of the socialist alliance, and what long-term prospects are you pursuing within the framework of that policy?

[Answer] I believe that Romania's relations with the socialist countries sometimes are not represented in their true light. Romania recommends with determination the development of a broad, manifold cooperation with all socialist countries. We advocate the view that it is important for the strengthening of the solidarity of these countries and their role in international life with a view to the policy of detente, peace, and cooperation, as well as for the enhancement of the prestige of socialism at large. This is why we will continue to work with all determination for this cooperation and solidarity with all socialist countries, and in this connection with the improvement in the relations with all states without regard for their social systems.

[Question] Of what significance is Romania's decision to reduce military spending, and what effects do you, Mr President, think this has in general as well as on the bilateral relations of Romania with other states?

[Answer] It is generally known that the arms race has assumed gigantic dimensions and impairs the international political and economic situation. This is why Romania is actively endeavoring for the discontinuation of the arms race and the reduction in arms expenditures. Our decision to cut military spending this year is a beginning in this direction. We believe that this initiative of Romania has elicited a positive echo on the international level and caused many countries to think about a reduction in arms spending. Therefore Romania is determined to leave no stone unturned to achieve an understanding in Europe and in the world on the reduction of the military costs.

[Question] Mr President, what would a bridge have to be like between the EC, meaning the European Community, and CEMA, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in context with the rest of the economic relations?

[Answer] Talks have been opened between the Common Market and CEMA on economic cooperation.

The planned agreements are to eliminate some tariff barriers and abolish some restrictions, by the way, in the spirit of Helsinki. Freer economic relations would not only consolidate friendship and cooperation but also contribute toward overcoming the difficulties that have been triggered by the energy and mineral oil crisis.

[Question] Which international hotbed of crisis and/or which international bone of contention nowadays constitutes the greatest danger to peace of mankind, in your opinion, Mr President?

[Answer] There are many zones and hotbeds of conflicts in the world which jeopardize the policy of detente and peace. I believe that all these conflicts must solely be solved via negotiations under absolute renunciation of the renunciation of force and the threat with force. I think that the implementation of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East deserves greater attention, a peace which is to lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to the solution of the question concerning a Palestinian state. Yet likewise the question concerning the independence of the peoples of Rhodesia and Namibia must be solved. Proceeding from the right of any people to fully determine its own destiny, all other controversial issues of our days must be clarified as well.

VERDET GIVES DINNER FOR NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER MULDOON

AU111322 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Oct 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Ilie Verdet gave an official dinner on Monday for New Zealand Prime Minister Robert David Muldoon.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, Paul Niculescu, Ion Ursu, Angelo Miculescu, and other Romanian officials. Also present were B.V. Galvin, J.W.H. Clark, F.A. Small, and the other officials accompanying the New Zealand prime minister.

In their toasts at the dinner, the Romanian and New Zealand prime ministers stressed with particular satisfaction the positive evolution of bilateral relations, and their common desire to further expand these ties. They also highlighted the two countries' cooperation in the international arena, and their contribution to promoting detente, understanding and cooperation between all the states.

The two prime ministers raised a toast to the health of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and of Queen Elizabeth II, to the development and diversification of relations between the two countries and peoples, in the common interests of the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

ANDREI RECEIVES ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

AU111912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/10/1979--On October 11, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei had an interview with Carlo Fracanzani, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Italy, now in Romania on the occasion of the technical exhibition Technoexpo '79. During the talks held on the occasion aspects were approached regarding the further development of the relations between Romania and Italy.

JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES MINISTER STANESCU

AU111630 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of his visit to Jordan, Ion Stanescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Industrial Construction and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint Romanian-Jordanian Commission for Economic and technological Cooperation, was received by Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Referring to agreements reached at high level on developing all-round friendly relations between Romania and Jordan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran expressed satisfaction at the results attained in the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries. Both sides expressed the desire to continue to develop the comprehensive Romanian-Jordanian relations, to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interest of the cause of international peace and cooperation. Ion Stanescu also met with the Jordanian minister of industry and trade, the minister of public works and the general secretary of the National Planning Council. During these meetings the sides discussed various aspects concerning the development of Romanian-Jordanian relations.

AGERPRES REVIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU052031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest,AGERPRES, 5/10/1979--Romania and the U.S.A. intend to increase the value of their economic exchanges to one thousand million dollars by 1980. The development so far of the Romanian-American economic relations provides conditions for attaining and even topping this objective. To this end measures have been adopted for the finalization, be enterprises and firms in the two countries, of cooperation ventures providing conditions for expanding bilateral cooperation in new domains.

Most various forms are promoted for the identification of new possibilities of expanding these relations among which the participation of the two countries in the international fairs and exhibitions each of them hosts. These days the USA is present at the Technoexpo 79 with an exhibition of quality control devices. This exhibition is an expression of the major role played by quality control in all the branches of modern industry, as Julian B. Hammond, director of the American exhibition stated. It also expresses the American side's conviction that this domain provides broad prospects for expanding Romanian-U.S. trade and cooperation. The guest also said that the American side was inspired by the wish to establish a constructive dialogue with Romanian engineers, technicians and businessmen and expressed his conviction that their participation in the Technoexpo 79 would mark a step forward in expanding mutually advantageous relations.

AGERPRES REPORTS SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON HEGEMONY

AU081415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 8 Oct 79 AU

["Liquidation of Policy of Hegemony--Major Demand of Promotion of International Peace, Understanding and Cooperation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/10/1979--After pointing out that the U.N. General Assembly decided that the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union with regard to the inclusion in the session's agenda of the item on the unacceptable character of the policy of hegemony in the international relations be debated by the Special Committee for Political Affairs and Security, "SCINTEIA" of October 7 underlines in an article running the above headline:

Firmly declaring and consistently acting for the recovery of the international political climate, Romania considers the liquidation of hegemonism as a major demand of contemporaneity. One can say that the eradication of this policy is one of the most ardent necessities, a key demand for the assertion and consolidation of genuine international detente, for the constructive settlement, according to the fundamental interests of peoples, of numerous highly complex issues confronting mankind, for the strengthening of inter-state trust and collaboration, for the cause of peace and freedom in the world.

It is a fact--SCINTEIA writes--that no matter where or in what form it occurs--domination, political, economic or military pressure, immixture, sometimes armed interference even--the policy of hegemony causes great damage to the international political climate, creates great obstacles to the development of inter-state relations of collaboration. This policy is all the more dangerous as it blends the tendencies to divide the world, the spheres of influence--tendencies that cause serious prejudices to international relations, generate and perpetuate conflicts, hotbeds of tension and war. This policy affects not only the peoples against which it is exerted since, as a matter of fact, a people which admits the oppression and domination of other peoples cannot be free.

At the same time, the practices of hegemony seriously violate the principles of inter-state relations, the international legality, the observance of national independence and sovereignty, of equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, account for a denial of the peoples' right to develop free, self-dependently, according to their own will, to decide by themselves the way of economic, social and political development, to be the masters of their international riches and use them according to their interests of progress. The policy of hegemony is basically unacceptable, runs counter to the United Nations Charter, to the basic principles of the Helinski Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The tendencies of hegemony, the Bucharest daily stresses, are of a nature to cause most serious international disbalance, are a permanent factor of instability, of clashes and conflicts which jeopardize world peace. The abolition of this policy is therefore an objective necessity today, one of the major demands of all peoples of the world.

Socialist Romania, SCINTEIA goes on, has always condemned energetically the attempts at subordinating and dominating other states, at imposing on them a way of organizing their life, the orientations to be adopted at home or abroad, the relations to be developed. Romania has declared and campaigned in unabated consistency and resolution against this policy, for the affirmation of what is quite its opposite--the policy of respect for sovereignty, independence and equality of rights of all states, with no exception at all, and has as central target the generalization of these principles throughout the world arena.

It can be said that there is no document of R.C.P., of Romania referring to international matters, no document concluded with other states, no meeting or talk of President Nicolae Ceausescu with heads of state, with political leaders not too strongly emphasize the need for the abolition of the policy of domination and for replacing it by a new policy, of equality of rights, non-immixture and observance of peoples' independence.

Romania's conviction, the fundamental premise from which she sets out in her entire international activity is that only the promotion and establishment of relations of equality, respect and mutual regard, the consistent implementation of the new principles of international relations that can secure the improvement of the political climate, the elimination of the sources of discord and animosity, the extinction of the conflicts and the peaceful settlement of the disputed issues, the development of the confidence and fruitful cooperation among states, to the benefit of one and all, of the progress and thriving of human civilization.

Firmly declaring in support of the proposal advanced by the Soviet Union, and firmly backing it, the article in SCINTEIA concludes, Romania considers it absolutely necessary that the desideratum of liquidating the hegemony should materialize throughout the international life, in the policy of all states, should be truthfully and consistently applied in the practice of inter-state relations. This is a decisive demand and a fundamental target in the peoples' struggle for a world of peace, detente and friendly collaboration, a better and more just world.

AGERPRES ON ROMANIA'S INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ENERGY

AU061503 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/10/1979--Romania's power industry will witness, in the last decades of our century, an unprecedented development. On the basis of several priority programmes, the energy base will double in the 1981-1990 decade, reaching an installed power of over 28,000 mw. According to estimation, a 105-110 thousand million kwh production will be recorded in 1990. Until then, Romania means to become self-sufficient in fuel and energy.

Concomitantly with the development of energetics, important changes will occur in the structure of the population in this domain. The utilization degree of the national hydropower potential will increase from 30 percent in 1980 to 65 percent in 1990. It will be fully capitalized by the year 2000. Likewise, the installed power of nuclear-electric plants will increase from 660 mw in 1985 to over 10,000 in the year 2000, which represents the equivalent of the country's whole installed power in 1975. New technologies will be developed for the capitalization of new sources of energy (geothermal, solar, [word indistinct], biological, etc). These new energy sources will supply, by the year 2000, about 20 percent of the total energy produced, as against 5 percent in 1985.

The translation into life of these objectives provides premises for the extension of Romania's collaboration and cooperation with other states in the respective domain. In fact, a characteristic feature of the long-term energy programme is the ever more intense and active international collaboration. It aims particularly at the solving of some problems regarding the expansion and capitalization of the base of energy raw materials and of the hydropower potential, the speeding up of the development of nuclear power, the more rapid and efficient use of the new energy sources, the elaboration and introduction of modern technologies contributing to the saving of fuel and energy in all sectors of activity.

As stipulated by the programme, particular importance is attached to the expansion of the cooperation with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in the full utilization of the common energy potential of the Danube as well as to the collaboration with the USSR, Turkey and Bulgaria in finding possibilities for the capitalization of the energy raw materials and of the energy of the Black Sea waves.

Romania will participate, within the CMEA, in the special programmes of long-term collaboration in energy.

It will also develop the collaboration with CMEA member countries in the interconnection of the national grids, in mutual deliveries of electric power, available due to the differences between loads peaks, as well as in mutual assistance when necessary.

Expanded will also be the cooperation with the developing countries in view of capitalizing, in mutual advantageous terms, the various categories of energy resources existing in these countries. As until now, Romania's cooperation with these countries aims at geological tapping and exploration, the building of energy units, the joint development of new energy sources and technologies.

At the same time, Romania will actively participate in the implementation of joint research programmes, initiated under the UN aegis, as well as in some ventures of regional cooperation oriented towards the settlement of energy matters.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DRAFT PROGRAM RELEASED

AU041142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 4 Oct 79 AU

["Draft Programme of Economic and Social Development of Romania by Territorial Units Over 1981-1985"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/10/1979--The programme, submitted to public debate just as the other documents of the impending congress, of the R.C.P. (November, 1979) stems from the necessity that every condition be provided for the equality of rights enjoyed by Romania's citizens, irrespective of nationality, to rely upon the lasting foundation of growing economic potential of all counties.

Reviewing the achievements recorded in the period of socialist construction in the harmonious economic and social development of the whole territory of the country, the document, reproduced today by the leading dailies emphasizes the importance, in this respect, of the national conference of the R.C.P. of December 1967, which approved a package of measures for improving the management of the national economy, as well as of the administrative-territorial reorganization of the country in 1968, which resulted in a strengthened role of the basic territorial units--town and commune--, in the elimination of intermediary units, and in the elaboration of the single national plan not only by branches and departments but also by territorial units.

The carrying through of the policy of harmonious development of the entire territory, the programme shows, has brought about essential mutations in the economic geography of Romania. At present, every condition exists for each county to have by 1980 industrial capacities to turn out a production worth at least ten thousand million lei. In 1980, 16 Romanian counties are planned to deliver an industrial output worth up to 15 thousand million lei, 12--worth up to 25 thousand million lei, and another 12--worth more than 25 thousand million lei.

Likewise, the programme mentions that the industrial development of all counties has materialized in the growing role of the basic branches, especially of machine-building and chemistry.

Pointing out that the speeding up of the process of industrialization of all Romanian counties has been matched by the expansion of the network of urban localities, the document specifies that the share of the urban population is to reach by 1980 some 52 per cent of the total population of Romania, as to 33.7 per cent in 1965.

Sensible development has been recorded with agriculture.

At present, of the 30 counties of Romania, 12 deliver an average annual overall farm output worth up to two thousand million lei, 9--up to three thousand million, 9--up to four thousand million, 5--up to five thousand million and 4--over five thousand million lei.

Then, the programme shows in detail the basic orientations and tasks of socio-economic development of Romania by territorial units over 1981-1985.

The major target in this domain will be the achievement by each county of a per capita overall output--in industry, agriculture, constructions, transport, services and other branches--worth at least 70 thousand lei.

As compared to 1965, when the lowest per-capita output was 8,657 lei, that is more than 2.1 times lower than the all-country average, by the end of the next five-year plan this difference will be of only 23 per cent, mirroring the process of evening up the countries as regards their economic development level.

The 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan will further secure the well-balanced development of industry throughout the territory.

In economy as a whole, industrial output is to grow some 1.5 times, higher rates--1.8 times and 2.6 times--are to be registered by the counties with a lower per capita output but having labour resources.

Under the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, special attention will be paid to the development of the small industry and handicrafts, by using local resources of raw materials. The overall output of the small industry and handicrafts will grow at least twice in this period.

By 1985, the per capita value of activity in agriculture is expected to reach at least ten thousand lei in all counties.

For the development and modernization of the technico-material base of agriculture, investments worth over 130 billion lei will be earmarked out of state funds and of funds of the producer cooperative farms, distributed by counties, in keeping with the units planned to be commissioned.

The development of zootechny will be a central target of the five-year plan, the share of this sub-branch of the total farm output representing 46-47 per cent in 1985.

The development of the forest stock and the arrangement of hydrographic basing will continue.

A series of provisions cover the development of the technico-material base of transport and telecommunications. Among other things, the programme shows that in 1985 the road network will total 73,361 km. River transport will include the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the construction will start of the Danube-Bucharest Canal.

With a view to developing industry, agriculture and the other branches of the economy, as well as the sociocultural activities, the programme specified, a total volume of investments worth 1,300-1,350 billion lei will be realized over 1981-1985. That is by 30-35 per cent more than under the current five-year plan (1976-1980).

The territorial distribution of investments will ensure the speeded up growth of the economic potential of the zones with a lower development level. By the end of the next quinquennium, practically all towns and communes will have industrial units.

In the towns with developed industry--especially Brasov, Galati, Timisoara, Sibiu, Ploiesti, Craiova, Cluj-Napoca, Resita, Bucharest Municipality--stress will be placed on re-equipping and modernizing the existing capacities, while the production growth is to be achieved by increasing labour productivity.

Another chapter of the programme refers to problems related to population, labour resources, raising the training level of all categories of working people. Following the further implementation of a set of economic, social and educative measures for higher birth rates, consolidating the family and protecting the mother and the child, the programme estimates Romania's population will number 23.4-23.7 million inhabitants by 1985.

Important changes will be made in the employment of labour resources, each county having number at least 400 employed persons in one thousand inhabitants.

The structure of manpower employment will materialize in the fact that some 78 per cent of the persons will be active in non-agricultural compartments--industry and constructions in particular--and some 22 per cent in agriculture.

Under the next five-year plan, as many as 1,750,000 skilled workers will be trained as well as 300,000 technicians, foremen, engineers and other experts.

Referring to physical planning the programme specifies, among other things, that by the end of the next quinquennium there will be at least nine urban centres in every county.

The development of the network of urban localities under the next five-year plan will be characterized by a growing economic and social role of the small and medium-sized towns, while the big cities, Bucharest included, standing approximately at the present number of inhabitants. Another 140 communes will turn into agro-industrial centres over 1981-1985. In the future urban and commune centres--seats of the joint agro-industrial councils--as many as 700 industrial units, of national and local importance, will be built.

The harmonous economic development of the entire territory will provide conditions for the continuous growth of the whole people's welfare, the programme shows.

Under the next five-year plan, the incomes of all categories of working people will keep rising. The average real remuneration is to grow by 16-18 per cent. Likewise, the real incomes of the peasantry, derived from the work done in cooperative farms and in their own farmsteads, will go up by 20-23 per cent per active person. The average real pension of social insurance will rise 15-16 per cent, the average [word indistinct] benefit by 20 per cent. The pensions of the cooperative farmers and the benefits for their children will also increase. By 1985, the 44-hour workweek will be generalized.

Matching the growing purchasing power of the population, the volume of retail sales through the state trade will grow 30-35 per cent, and that of services--47-54 per cent. The process of evening up the counties in terms of per capita sales of goods and services will be speeded up: By 1985, 32 counties will approximate the all-country average.

Over 1981-1985, the state will build 1,100,000 flats. Some 100,000 new places will be made available in kindergartens, which will practically ensure the enrolling of all pre-school children.

The programme of investments stipulates the building of another 72 show halls, with a total number of 40,000 seats.

AGERPRES REVIEWS MERCHANT FLEET, SHIPBUILDING

AU091100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/10/1979--Scale model multipurpose cargo boats, bulk carriers, river and sea-going harbour tugboats, barges, river pushboots as well as the first Romanian passenger hovercraft are exhibited at the two economic and trade events--the exhibition of the National Economic Achievements (EREN), and the International Technical Exhibition (Tehndexpo), in Bucharest these days.

These exhibits as well as various types of engines and fittings introduce Romanian and foreign visitors to the activity of the six Romanian shipyards on the Black Sea and Danube borders. They build now numerous types of ships, capacities varying between 500 and 150,000 dwt, for various purposes. Most of them are meant to become part of the Romanian merchant fleet.

By the end of World War II Romanian merchant fleet was made up of small tonnage vessels, yet in 1980 Romania will have a 200 ship fleet summing up some 3.5 dwt. [as received] Before 1985 the Romanian merchant fleet is to double capacity, allowing for the transported goods volume to be 2.2-2.5 times larger than in 1980.

Endowments of Romanian shipyards afford building and repair operations for sea-going ships as large as 250,000 dwt as well as for any type and size of river vessel. The fact is worth mentioning that these vessels have been built according to the regulations and under the surveillance of the Romanian naval register and of some well reputed international organizations specialized in classification and technical surveillance. Since builders comply with the request of foreign shipowners, many of the Romanian-built ships are endowed with equipment imposed by navigation on the Suez, Kiel, Panama or on great lakes.

Romanian sea-going and river ships are owned by numerous foreign lines, in the USSR, Norway, People's China, Poland, Greece, India, the GDR.

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH AUSTRIA--The 4th session of the Romanian-Austrian Joint Government Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. On the occasion, the session protocol was signed which envisages new ways and means to increase trade exchange, the achievement of important economic cooperation ventures both at a bilateral level and in third markets. The protocol also envisages an increased volume of exchanges of products, especially those characterized by a high processing rate, increased cooperation in the manufacture of mining and metallurgical equipment, of transportation means and agricultural machines and of chemical and pharmaceutical products. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 2 Oct 79 AU]

COLLABORATION PROGRAM WITH LIBYA--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/10/1979--Romania and Libya will collaborate in higher education, exchange information and give an impetus to tourism for young people mutually. Stipulations on this line are included in the programme for the implementation of the Romanian-Libyan agreement on cultural, scientific and information collaboration over the 1979-1980 period, signed in Bucharest on October 1. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ITALIAN PRESIDENT PERTINI

11 October Arrival

LD111344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President Alessandro Pertini of the Italian Republic arrived today for an official and friendly visit to our country. He was welcomed on the terrace in front of the White Palace by President Josip Broz Tito of the SFRY.

The eminent guest from friendly Italy arrived at the White Palace by car from Surcin Airport at about 1030. Cannon salutes heralded the very cordial greetings and meeting between the two presidents. Pioneers then presented President Pertini with flowers as a sign of welcome.

After the national anthems of Italy and Yugoslavia had been played, Presidents Tito and Pertini inspected a guard of honor drawn up for the high-ranking guest. President Pertini then greeted the Yugoslav officials who were in the welcoming party: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Nikola Sekulic, president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Assembly Executive Council; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber; Franjo Heljevic and Ante Zelic, members of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and other officials.

Accompanied by their colleagues, Presidents Tito and Pertini then spent a certain time in friendly and cordial conversation in the White Palace lounge. The high-ranking guest then left for the palace at Dedinje, where his residence will be during his stay in Belgrade.

Arriving with President Pertini were: Franco Maria Malfatti, Italian foreign minister of foreign affairs; Dr Antonio Maccanico, secretary to the president of the republic; Carlo Galenda, diplomatic adviser to the president of the republic [name and title as received], Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador to the SFRY; air force Gen Umberto Bernardini; Ministers Plenipotentiary Cesare Gnoli, Vieri Traxler, Marcelo Guidi, Renato Ruggiero, and Giacomo Attolico; and others.

The Italian president was met at Surcin Airport and accompanied to the White Palace by Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Dr Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to Italy; and others.

Official Yugoslav-Italian talks began today at about 1130 in the White Palace.

11 October Dinner

LD112243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2115 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Palace of the Federation in honor of President of the Republic of Italy Alessandro Pertini. During the dinner Presidents Tito and Pertini exchanged toasts.

Immediately preceding the dinner, President Tito decorated President Pertini with the Order of the Great Yugoslav Star and he stressed that he was awarding him this order as a prominent statesman of the neighboring and friendly country.

The dinner was attended by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency: Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other high-ranking Yugoslav personalities.

On the Italian side the dinner was attended by Franco Maria Malfatti, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Antonio Maccanico, secretary to the president of the republic; Carlo Galenda, diplomatic adviser to the president of the republic; Alberto Cavaglieri, Italian ambassador in Belgrade; and others. A number of scientific, cultural and public workers also attended the dinner.

Tito Dinner Speech

LD112245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2005 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Speech by President Josip Broz Tito at formal dinner in honor of Italian President Pertini at the Palace of the Federation on 11 October]

[Text] [no dateline given] Esteemed Mr President, gentlemen and friends:

It is with great pleasure that I extend once again my welcome to you and best wishes for a pleasant stay in our country.

This pleasure of ours is all the greater as we greet in the person of the president of the neighboring and friendly Republic of Italy simultaneously a great antifascist and humanist whose consistent struggle for peace, freedom and democracy, for the dignity of his own and of all nations and peoples we have always followed with great respect.

I would particularly like to stress how highly we value your personal commitment, Mr President, to the successful development of goodneighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries. Yugoslavia and Italy have covered a great and complex path in order to realize, by mutual patient efforts, the present truly high level of mutual trust, understanding, respect and closeness. Our cooperation in every sphere has achieved a high level. Republics, regions, towns, social and political organizations are today participating in this cooperation. Our border is today one of the most open in the world, a border which is freely crossed by millions of Yugoslavs and Italians. Friendly sentiments link our peoples today.

All this represents a precious historical achievement which binds us and encourages us to continue along this road. What we have achieved represents--as you have recently quite rightly stressed yourself--a powerful and specific contribution to the building of new relations in Europe and to detente in general.

This is also a convincing proof that differences in the international position, the sociopolitical system and other areas are no obstacle if there is a sincere desire to live in peace and cooperation.

I know, Mr President, that you share our conviction that the Osimo agreements have unfolded fresh prospects for even more fruitful political, economic, cultural and every other kind of cooperation. In consistently implementing these agreements we will raise our relations to an even higher level and make our cooperation even more meaningful and comprehensive. I am sure that this is not merely in our mutual interest but also in the interest of a wider sphere. This opens up for us great new prospects, but also places before us great responsibilities.

The common geopolitical area in which our two countries are situated directs us to even closer cooperation in implementing the decisions adopted in Helsinki, in Europe and in the Mediterranean.

Detente in Europe, and also in the world, is regrettably encountering very serious difficulties. All European countries, and especially the great powers, have an enormous responsibility and obligation to make a direct contribution so that the process of relaxation and of intensifying cooperation may become lasting and universal and comprise all problems, all regions and all countries. In this respect Europe shares the destiny of the whole world. However, Europe can also contribute greatly to an improvement of relations in the world in general and thus also to a reduction and elimination of the threat to peace and security. In this respect it is particularly important to embark at long last on specific disarmament measures in order to reduce the threat to peace and to facilitate the overcoming of the bloc division.

I want to lay particular stress on the significance of the cooperation between the Mediterranean countries with the aim of transforming this sensitive area into a zone of peace, trust and progress. An important step in this direction would be the settling of the unsolved problems which burden this region. Here I am referring particularly to the crisis in the Middle East and the Cyprus problem. In this, I am convinced, lies the vital interest of all of us in the Mediterranean area. The situation in the Mediterranean is also an integral part of European security and cooperation. I am convinced that Yugoslavia and Italy can make an even greater contribution to closer relations and cooperation among the Mediterranean countries and to the linking up, in this way, of the three neighboring continents. I consider that this can play a significant role in the building of better relations in the world.

Mr President, appreciating the understanding with which Italy and you personally are following the activity of the nonalined movement, I should like to stress that the principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement--which have recently been powerfully reaffirmed at the sixth summit, and to which Yugoslavia is deeply devoted--in their essence reflect the fundamental democratic achievements and aspirations in international relations, striving for a more secure and just world and working for the independence and free development of all peoples and all countries. We are essentially powerfully affirming ourselves and are trying to realize those humanist ideals and noble goals which are also enshrined in the UN Charter.

I see this as one of the characteristics of the universality of the policy of nonalinement.

The nonalined movement is not and cannot be a separate and closed group of countries. By its nature and essence it is oriented toward cooperation with all the other factors in the world with the aim of settling unsolved problems and building more just political and economic relations, which are a prerequisite for general progress.

By pursuing the policy of nonalinement and struggling together with other nonalined countries for its goals, we also follow and esteem the contributions made by all other countries to peace, security and cooperation based on equality.

I am glad to be able to say in this connection that many of Yugoslavia's and Italy's views and aspirations are today identical or similar, which also provides the possibility for our further still closer cooperation in the international sphere.

Mr President and dear friend, expressing once more my satisfaction at the fact that you are staying in our country, I wish to emphasize my conviction that your visit and our talks will represent a powerful new impetus to the strengthening of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy. The awareness that good-neighborly relations are permanently in the interest of our two countries is increasingly deeply penetrating our peoples and directing us to continue along this course which has already given us good results. Having become by what we have achieved an example and an encouragement to others, we must continue to be the same in the future as well. This is our debt to better understanding in Europe and to the affirmation of the noble aspirations aimed at creating more just political and economic relations in the world and thus also progress and happiness for all peoples.

I raise this glass to the health of our dear visitor, the esteemed president of the Italian Republic, Mr Pertini, to the health of his associates, to the prosperity of the Italian people, to friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, to peace, understanding, cooperation and progress in the world.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SAWPY NONALINED CONFERENCE SESSION

LD102358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference held an expanded session on 10 October 1979 at which it considered the results of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries in Havana and, in this connection, the tasks of the Socialist Alliance as the front of the organized socialist forces in carrying out the conference's decisions.

I.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference stresses that the working people and citizens of our country assessed the sixth conference of nonalined countries as an event of historical significance which clearly affirmed and invigorated the original principles of nonalined policy, the nonalined movement and the movement's independent and nonbloc character, as well as its role as the leading force for radically changing existing relations and building equal and democratic new relations in the world. Our country's working people and citizens displayed an exceptional degree of interest in the sixth conference of nonalined countries and gave full support to the active and constructive role of the Yugoslav delegation, headed by President Tito, and to its great contribution to the successful work of the conference. They are proud of the special tribute paid by the conference to President Tito for his contribution to the formulation of the principles and goals of nonalinement, for his tireless efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening the nonalined countries' unity and solidarity and for his personal contribution to the establishment of a world order based on broader equality and justice.

The sixth conference of nonalined countries marked the increasing influence, scope and consolidation of the nonalined movement, which manifested itself in the admission of new members from Asia and Latin America, the increased influence of nonalined policy in Europe and the decision of an ever increasing number of progressive political parties and movements throughout the world to adopt the ideas of nonalinement. It confirmed that the nonalined movement expresses the aspirations of all the people of the world for peace, security, independence, free development and progress.

It pointed to the need for resolute action to settle unsolved international problems, strengthen detente as a universal process, achieve disarmament, eliminate immediately the remnants of colonialism, the new international economic order, attain the just resolution of the existing crises and the suppression of [word indistinct] and to oppose imperialism and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony.

Resolutely rejecting the pressures applied on the nonalined movement and the attempts to reorient and divide it, the nonalined countries consolidated the foundations of their unity and solidarity and expressed their resolve to develop mutual cooperation in every way. It was shown that the constant strengthening of democratic relations and decision-making within the nonalined movement represents a guarantee of its unity and action capability and a factor of its positive influence on the democratization of international relations as a whole.

With its overall positive results the sixth conference reaffirmed the progressive and revolutionary role of the nonalined movement in the struggle for a new and more just world, for the comprehensive emancipation of peoples and for their right to determine the roads of their development independently and freely. In this way nonalined policy on a world scale contributes to the creation of the most favorable conditions for socio-economic transformations and general progress, which strengthens the presuppositions, forces and prospects for the development of socialism as a world process.

II.

The Presidium of the SWAPY Federal Conference stresses that all the organized socialist forces and our society as a whole should involve themselves actively in the consistent implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference in the spirit of the conclusions of the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium of 5 October 1979.

For this reason it is necessary to insure that all the working people and citizens are in every way acquainted with Comrade Tito's speech and statements and appraisals, as well as with conference documents, so that they may become actively and creatively involved during their everyday self-managing activity in the realization of the goals of the conference. To insure that this task is carried out as consistently as possible, the Socialist Alliance will organize a broad political action in which all parts of the front and all organizations, from the local ones to the SAWPY Federal Conference, will actively participate.

All branches of political and social action--self-managing organizations and communities, delegate assemblies and government organs, sociopolitical and social organizations and information media--should continue, proceeding from their past results and experiences, to formulate their immediate and longterm tasks in strengthening and promoting every aspect of relations with nonalined countries in the political, economic, scientific, cultural-education, information and other fields of cooperation.

The Socialist Alliance calls in particular for the further elaboration of attitudes and adoption of measures designed to encourage the even greater interest of associated labor in more intense cooperation with nonalined and developing countries. New efforts should be made to expand and develop economic relations with nonalined and developing countries not only in traditional forms of exchange, but also in investment building, industrial cooperation, energy matters, and scientific-technical and technological cooperation on a long term basis, which represents a permanent interest and an essential component of our entire development.

During these efforts, it is necessary to strive consistently to insure that our relations with nonalined and developing countries are based on the principles of the new international economic order.

The Socialist Alliance will make its full contribution to all of our country's activities and Comrade Tito's initiatives aimed at strengthening the role and influence of the nonalined countries in the international field and at promoting all-round cooperation and the strengthening of nonalined countries' unity and solidarity.

The implementation of the tasks of our country's nonalined foreign policy, which is the permanent orientation of our self-managing society, will even more firmly be built into the all-embracing sociopolitical action of the Socialist Alliance and all organized socialist forces.

The interpretation and elucidation of every aspects of the fundamental orientation, principles and role of the policy and movement of nonalinement should even more fully permeate our entire ideopolitical work and be more fully represented in the programs and content of Marxist education in schools and universities, scientific establishments and workers' and peoples' universities.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference stresses the great effort and successful activity of the Yugoslav information media--TANJUG, television, radio and press--in providing our public and the wider international public with timely and complete reports on the preparations, work and results of the conference in Havana. All information media should continuously, creatively and actively involve themselves in the implementation of the conference's attitudes. The significant results achieved through cooperation within the framework of the pool of news agencies, broadcasting organizations, television and newspaper publishing enterprises in the training of journalist cadres, to which our country has made a great contribution, are creating fresh possibilities for intensifying the nonalined countries cooperation and joint action in the struggle for the building of a new information order in the world.

Within the framework of its entire international activity and its contacts with the progressive and democratic parties and liberation movements, the Socialist Alliance will persistently strive for the consistent implementation of the attitudes of the sixth conference of nonalined countries, for the defense and affirmation of the authentic goals and principles of the independent nonbloc orientation of the nonalined movement. It will struggle against attempts to distort the original principles, reorientate the nonalined movement and split the ranks of nonalined countries.

The Socialist Alliance will continue to pay the greatest attention to the development of relations and cooperation with the political parties and movements of nonalined countries, liberation movements and other progressive parties and movements which are increasingly opting for the nonalined policy and will together with them work for the strengthening of the role and influence of the policy and movement of nonalinement.

The Socialist Alliance will continue to strengthen solidarity with, and support for the peoples which are struggling for freedom and independence, for the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and dependence on foreign countries. The Socialist Alliance particularly stresses its full support for and active solidarity with the PLO, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, SWAPO of Namibia, the liberation movement of southern African and POLISARIO of Western Sahara. It will continue to extend comprehensive and effective assistance to the liberation movements and victims of aggression and initiate solidarity actions, by means of which our working people and citizens ceaselessly affirm their adherence to the ideals of freedom and the goals of the nonalined policy.

In the spirit of our country's nonalined policy the Socialist Alliance will--in the development of bilateral and multilateral contacts--encourage those forms of cooperation which make possible a broad assembly and cooperation with progressive and democratic movements on the basis of full independence, equality and mutual respect. The Socialist Alliance will resolutely strive for the democratization of international nongovernmental organizations and other forms of multilateral assembly for the purpose of strengthening the role played in them by national organizations and thus also affirm the influence of the political movements and organizations of nonalined countries.

The Socialist Alliance will work for the consistent realization of the attitudes of the sixth conference on the nonalined countries' cooperation in the field of strengthening the role played by women in development and in promoting the social status of women. It will also work for nonalined countries' full contribution to the forthcoming UN World Conference on Women.

The Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference stresses the need for SAWPY organizations at all levels--in the republics and provinces, towns and municipalities and basic organizations--to examine their own obligations and to draw up their programs of topical and long-term tasks in connection with the implementation of the attitudes of the sixth conference of nonalined countries. In particular, the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference makes all forms of activity of the Federal Conference dutybound to prepare specific programs of their activities within the framework of the united action of the Federal Conference and the SAWPY as a whole in the implementation of the decisions of the sixth conference of nonalined countries.

NONALINED STATES END TALKS IN HERCEG NOVI ON ROLE OF TV

LD111746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Herceg Novi, October 11 (TANJUG)--A round table, which has been organized concurrently with the first nonaligned countries' TV festival, has discussed television as a factor of national emancipation, development and cooperation amongst the nonaligned countries. The round table concluded its work yesterday evening. The debates held at this gathering have stimulated many participants to discuss how television can aid, and in some cases even initiate, education in the nonaligned countries.

The Peruvian delegate stressed that agreement reached during the round table discussions be concrete, and not only "lyrical declarations". He also proposed that meetings among the nonaligned countries' televisions be held more frequently at regional level.

The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front (SWAPO) representative pointed a number of difficulties which confront the refugees and this movement in Africa. The majority of the black African population has only radio. When we gain independence we will be confronted by the fact that we have no infrastructure which the white African population has infrastructure aplenty, he said.

It would be a good thing if the nonaligned countries' televisions visited the refugees in Zimbabwe, said the SWAPO representative, and told the world the truth about them. This should also be done in the case of other liberation movements in Africa, he concluded.

The Sierra Leone representative proposed that a pool of TV technicians and producers be formed in the framework of the nonaligned countries TV community. At the moment, this should be given priority in the nonaligned countries' discussions, he said.

The Nigerian representative recommended that the nonaligned countries' seriously examine the possibilities for the production of cheap, battery-powered TV sets, as the majority of Africa and other villages have not yet received electricity.

As he assessed that Yugoslavia has organized this first nonaligned countries' TV festival exceptionally well, the Nigerian representative suggested that the festival on education by means of also [as received] be held in Yugoslavia.

The round table's participants pointed out a number of main fields and subjects which should in the future be dealt with by the nonaligned countries and their national televisions. The key subjects are to be found in the fields of economic, political and cultural development, followed by the economic situation in the world, technology, personnel [word indistinct] and the struggle against illiteracy. The question of the nonaligned countries' (?aid) to the least developed and underdeveloped national TV stations was also discussed.

ZARKOVIC SPEAKS ON NONALINED MEETING TO JNA CLUB

LD111741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1042 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In the Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] club in Belgrade today, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke to JNA officers and civilians serving with the armed forces about the results of the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana, and on the further development of the movement. Stressing that the summit confirmed the movement's firm adherence to its authentic principles and criteria, and its determination to incapacitate all attempts to reorientate these principles from the standpoint of the interests of the blocs, Zarkovic emphasized in a lengthy exposition that the policy of non-alignment had, after the sixth summit, experienced a great new affirmation, and that the self-confidence of the nonalined countries had been strengthened, as had their adherence to the movement. The respect enjoyed by Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito has increased to an even greater extent in the nonalined movement, Zarkovic stressed.

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD061540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Paul Niculescu-Mizil, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, has left for Bucharest. At the Danube Station Niculescu-Mizil was seen off by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania had taken part in the work of this year's annual assembly of IBRD and IMF. During his stay in Belgrade Niculescu-Mizil was received by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito and by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and also had a number of meetings with Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance.

Kostic and Niculescu-Mizil discussed international finance and topical international problems in the world, bilateral banking, financial and other issues of mutual interest. Niculescu-Mizil also visited the Tito shipyard in Belgrade, which wants to promote cooperation with its Romanian partners. In General-Eksport he discussed the possibilities for foreign trade exchange, joint marketing in other countries' markets, and other issues.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRG DISCUSSED

LD112312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, had talks today with Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the FRG, who is in the SFRY on a visit to the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. They talked about the financial aspects of economic cooperation, long-term production cooperation, business and technical cooperation, transfer of technology, execution of construction and assembly work, the deficit in the balance of trade and ways of alleviating it, as well as cooperation by commercial banks in opening offices of Yugoslav banks in the FRG.

The setting up of a subgroup for financial issues within the framework of the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation between the FRG and the SFRY was given a positive assessment. They also talked about cooperation in the development of capacities in Yugoslavia which would employ our workers temporarily working in the FRG. The need to work more intensively on the preparation of the agreement concerning the protection of investments from noncommercial risks, which would have a stimulating effect on the development of economic cooperation between the SFRY and the FRG, was given particular emphasis.

CROATIAN PRESIDENT BLAZEVIC ENDS VISIT TO FRG

LD112242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, Oct. 11 (TANJUG)--The just ended (?first) visit by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia, a constituent republic in western Yugoslavia, to the land of Baden-Wuerttemberg, the Federal Republic of Germany, was very successful and means an impulse to traditional cooperation between Croatia and this West German land.

The above is the conclusion from Jakov Blazevic's talks with his host, President of Baden-Wuerttemberg Diet Erich Ganzenmueller.

In these talks, it was cautioned that trade must not develop mostly one way between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, for Yugoslavia is one of the biggest buyers of West German products and technology. [word indistinct] Yugoslav-made goods are hard to be marketed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The position of Yugoslav workers in the Federal Republic, especially in this highly developed industrial land, was subject two in the talks. Both sides agreed that the settling of social and other problems of Yugoslav workers should continue.

In this connection, representatives of Croatia and Baden-Wuerttemberg underlined that also a further development of higher forms of economic cooperation can effectively stimulate a gradual return by Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Federal Republic to their homeland.

KOLISEVSKI TALKS WITH MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD112338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 11 (TANJUG)--During their meeting today, Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-President Lazar Kolisevski and Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jorge Castaneda underlined the very favorable development of Yugoslav-Mexican relations both at the bilateral and international levels. Both sides stressed the interest in and need for further promoting, on long-term basis, economic relations for which significant unutilized possibilities exist. During the lengthy cordial talk it was [word indistinct] the two countries should continue their joint efforts in strengthening cooperation among developing countries and establishing the new international economic order.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ROTAR LEAVES FOR TALKS IN ALBANIA

LD112118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1758 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 11, TANJUG--Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar left here today for Tirana at the invitation of Albanian Minister for Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha.

Rotar and his host Hoxha will discuss possibilities for further expanding and promoting economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania. It is also expected that the two ministers will sign a protocol on (?trade for) 1980.

VETERANS LEADER SCORES BULGARIA OVER MACEDONIA

AU111715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0911 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Speech by Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, at a mass rally held in Titov Veles on 11 October in connection with the unveiling of a mausoleum to fallen fighters--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades! At the place where we are unveiling this impressive memorial mausoleum, at the center of the town whose historic revolutionary greatness was confirmed by the fact that it has been named after Tito, allow me to greet the participants of the fateful events present here, events in which the Macedonian people, together with other peoples of Yugoslavia, won the right to determine their destiny. Allow me also to greet all others gathered here to enhance this manifestation of remembrance to the fallen comrades, a manifestation at which we reiterate the firmness of our unity.

The 60th anniversary of the organization of the party, the Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, the Revolutionary Trade Unions and the anniversary of the national liberation uprising are events which are impossible to separate. This is because had we not had a revolutionary vanguard, we would not have had the national liberation war in which we also carried out the socialist revolution. The uprising and everything that we have created and adopted since the first shots were fired in the uprising in the continuity of struggle and socialist building could not have been realized without the leading role of the communist party. History is the witness that only the communist party with its organization and cadres was capable of organizing and leading the uprising. [applause]

Here, in front of this memorial mausoleum where we have come to pay a deserving devotion to the struggle of the fallen giants of the workers class' vanguard and to the first fighters of the Macedonian people, the truths of our struggle, the truths of our freedom, the truths of the authencity of our revolution and the specific nature of the national being of the Macedonian people are being expressed even more clearly and are of special importance.

For 1,000 years, from the time when the ancient Velizar came to be known as Veles, interests have clashed in this area; borders of empires met here and the struggles for the survival of the Macedonian name and the Macedonian language were waged here. [applause] Ever since that time, armed ideologists of foreign interests, self-proclaimed liberators appeared here.

The Macedonian people's orientation for socialism and unity on an equal footing with other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the orientation of Tito's road bother many people as much as the very Macedonian name itself, if not more. [applause]

Giants of the Macedonian people lie here as examples and as a lesson because they were, because they wanted to be, at any price, Macedonians. Here the Bulgarian occupiers, after entering Macedonia with German tanks, and, until 1944 when they were defeated by the arms of the Macedonian fighters, sentenced several hundred Macedonians to 1,100 years in prison because they were Macedonians. Here the Bulgarians imprisoned and tortured over 600 Macedonians because they knew and wanted to speak only Macedonian. From here, 9,740 Macedonians were taken to various Nazi death camps because these Macedonians saw their survival and the sense of their survival solely in a free, independent Macedonia. [applause]

We will never forget 1.7 million of our people who fell in the struggle for freedom. We will preserve the memory of our heroes.

As we lay the wreaths here today, as we make promises and pronounce to the fallen comrades that we will remain consistent in a communist way and united in the struggle for those aims for which our comrades were killed, we would wish that at least the present generations of that nation whose army was killing and terrorizing would be here with us to pay homage to (?the memory) of those killed. The mistakes and errors of the past, as well as the (?nationalist) hegemony of the Bulgarian occupiers should not be an obstacle to the present generations to establish a bridge of friendship. Only an uncompromising and joint condemnation of that policy of the past would open up prospects for good relations and a comprehensive cooperation between the people of Macedonia and all other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia with the Bulgarian people.

If the Macedonian people and all peoples of Yugoslavia are--in their freedom--strong and internationalist to such an extent in their awareness that they understand that the Bulgarian occupiers were, in fact, not free, that they were weapons in the hands of Hitlerite hordes, then this should also be understood by our neighbors. The shame because of the past, because of the crimes committed in that past, should not be an obstacle to good relations in the present. [applause]

Regretfully, today there are those who, by distorting the historic facts and by reviving Asparukh [seventh century founder of Bulgaria] myths, interpret Macedonia as their [word indistinct], who are trying to convince the Macedonians that they have a non-Macedonian ethnic character, that they have a foreign history and that they are foreign beings. The right of every nation is to have the freedom it has chosen.

By an unfortunate turn of events we are in a situation today in which even in those countries whose leadership swears by proletarian internationalism and class awareness, national minorities are not granted their own national being or the right to their name and language.

Those people who deny other national minorities--and thus also the Macedonian minority--the right to their own nat onal orientation, to their own history, tradition and culture also deny our struggle.

Comrades, it is tragic that this is being done, as Tito said at Kadinjaca, by those whom we pulled out of the mud of fascist servitude and to whom we forgave the crimes committed against our peoples. Socialist Yugoslavia was organized in a self-managing manner, established--as was stressed in the proclamation of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party as early as on 15 April 1941--as a fraternal community of truly independent and free peoples and nationalities. Because of its internal prestige in the world, no slanders can diminish this prestige or soil the pureness of our revolution. We could most clearly see how much the world respects Yugoslavia by the recognition paid to Comrade Tito in Havana. [applause]

Let this memorial mausoleum be a constant reminder of the revolutionary past of the Macedonian people, of the heroic struggle of the Macedonians in the unity with other peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Let it be a warning that what was should never again occur. Let it be a source from which the future builders of the socialist self-managing society will draw strength for strengthening associated labor, for strengthening independent Yugoslavia in the direct struggle for an even better, even more humane future.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION ON ECONOMY

LD112308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--According to a statement by the Federal Information Secretariat, today's esssion of the Federal Executive Council, chaired by Dr Ivo Margan, discussed a number of issues in the sphere of economic policy, social plan and development, socio-political and organizational issues and relations between our country and other countries.

The council adopted the proposed law on changes in the law concerning the provision of resources to cover the costs, in excess of the planned ones, of the construction of the Belgrade-Bar railway line which had suffered extensive damage from the earthquake. The proposed law on the temporary use of resources of the money issue of the National Bank of Yugoslavia to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake which had affected certain areas in the Socialist Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia was also adopted. Furthermore, the Federal Executive Council adopted the decision on the production, sale and protective prices of wheat of the 1980 yield as follows: wheat grade I--5 dinars; wheat grade II--4.70 dinars; and wheat grade III--4.40 dinars.

The Federal Executive Council discussed the report of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection entitled "The Working Time and Labor Productivity." The council decided that it was necessary to investigate more comprehensively, in the shortest possible time and along with consultations with all interested organs and organizations, the question of the possible introduction of winter and summer working time, and that the report on this be submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

SERBIA ANNOUNCES MEASURES TO SAVE ENERGY

LD111928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Everything that was said at today's meeting of presidents of municipalities, intermunicipal regional communities and the town of Belgrade at the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in connection with the draft resolution and other accompanying documents on the economic policy next year, shows that the stage of essential debate has already been embarked upon.

The power situation in the republic is very unfavorable, and yet it is of crucial significance for the implementation of the economic policy next year. Therefore, in the words of Vice President of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Radoje Stefanovic, saving of all energy fuels is necessary.

Krsta Javanovic, republican secretary for the economy, submitted a detailed report on the present registered and future deficit of electricity and all other aspects of energy as well as on the measures which would be taken to alleviate this situation. It is only with strict saving measures and more rational consumption that lengthy enforced restrictions might be avoided. Everyone has been asked to begin as early as 20 October to switch off street lighting, neon signs and lights in shop windows; to reduce public lighting in squares to half, to ban the use of heaters in business and social premises and to cut television programs by 2 hours.

Should these measures not yield obvious results which will make for a balance between production and consumption of electric power, more rigorous measures of saving, that is restriction of consumption up to 10 percent, will be applied.

BILIC DISCUSSES DEFENSE WITH CROAT SAWP OFFICIALS

LD112150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, today received Lt Col Gen Stanko Naletilic, chairman of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Republican Conference of the Croat SAWP, and Milorad Indjic, member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of Croat SAWP.

They briefed him on the forthcoming "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action, stressing that the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Croatia had for 5 years now been testing their readiness and level of organization in the field of self-protection through this well-established action, in which more than 3 million people took part last year.

Supporting the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action as a very beneficial one, Jure Bilic emphasized that this action should continue to be the broadest and most unceasing control of our readiness and of the organizational level in the field of social self-protection.